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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 124— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MILITARY PICKET BHENDI BAZAR LOCALITY.

Congress Ambulance Men's Splendid Relief Work.

HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALITIES.

VICTIM OF POLICE FIRING.

A young boy who received bullet wounds during the disturbance at Bhendi Bazaar.

Nothing untoward happened on Tuesday night. Military pickets were stationed at Bhendi Bazaar and Pydhooni.

The Congress Volunteers regulated the traffic and were kept busy persuading the crowds to disperse.

On Monday morning a Police Wooden Cabin near Wadi Bunder Bridge was burnt by a mob.

The improvement in the situation continued during the evening and shops in the Dongri locality were opened. Police and military continued picketing the area and thanks to the efforts of the Congress Muslim leaders and members of Muslim Committee and Congress volunteers who were continuously moving about the whole area and exhorting the people to preserve peace, no disturbance occurred till midnight.

The total casualties reported so far are around 60 of these, four inculding the Khoja woman who was injured during the first place firing on Monday night who succumbed to their injuries and 35 persons sustained bullet wounds while the rest were treated for injuries sustained with lathis and stoned. Out of the injured 8 are policemen and four police officers.

The riot which occurred at Bhendy Bazar on Monday night over a sergeant's dog culminated in the death of two persons and injury to about twenty-five persons. The situation having taken a serious turn after midnight military was requisitioned and soldiers were posted at Dongri, Pydhoni and J. J. Hospital. Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, was also called who patrolled the locality till Tuesday morning. About half a dozen Honorary Presidency Magistrates were called on Tuesday who were posted at Pydhoni and Dongri for emergency. Mr. G. R. Byrne, son of Major Byrne, Resident Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, was coming from the docks after midnight in his motor car when he was surrounded by an infuriated mob. Fortunately, two Congress volunteers saved him from being seriously assaulted and escorted to the J. J. Hospital at the place of his residence. He was, however, roughly handled by the mob and received some injuries and has been detained in the J. J. Hospital for treatment. He gives credit to the Congress volunteers for having saved his life though his motor car could not be saved and was burnt down on the spot.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS CHEERED.

On Tuesday morning the crowd again showed tendency to violence and began to pelt stones at the police. They were warned to disperse, but as they did not retreat the police opened fire and six were injured. They were taken to the hospital by the Congress volunteers who were often cheered for their courageous humanitarian work. The firing was resorted to twice at 8-15 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. to disperse the crowd and the six persons were reported injured included in both the firings. The military has been kept for emergency. After this incident, the tension subsided and except a crowd of people here and there and the armed police and the military stationed at strategic points, the locality looked quiet and normal. The shops at Bhendy Bazar, Nal Bazar and J. J. Hospital were closed down as the people were panicky owing to firing by the police while at Pydhoni, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi and Dhobi Talao the Congress volunteers urged the shop-keepers to close down for the day and observe hartal. The Cotton and Share markets also observed hartal.

TWO DEATHS.

Two persons died as a result of injuries sustained by the firing on Monday night. The Congress volunteers brought their bodies at the morgue in the early hours of Tuesday morning, but they could not give details in regard to their names, residence, etc., and the Coroner had to telephone to Maharbawdy, Dongri and Pydhoni Police Stations for information if they received any complaint regarding the missing persons. As these police stations also could not throw any light on the identity of the deceased persons, the Coroner kept the bodies in the refrigerator and will hold inquest to-day if any relatives or friends come forward to identify the bodies.

The following injured persons were admitted for injuries in the different hospitals in the city:—

G. T. HOSPITAL.

(1) Abdul Sakur, (2) Sitaram Rao, (3) Abubaker, (4) Adam Ismail, (5) Mohmed Ismail, (6) Adam Abdulla.

J. J. HOSPITAL.

(1) Suleman Vali, (2) Abdul Rasul, (3) Allauddin Fakruddin, (4) Hasanali Abdulla, (5) Binichand Asa, (6) Hasankhan.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

(1) Hydershan Boman Shah, (2) Rahimtoola, (3) Mohmed Shafi, (4) Mohmed Imam, (5) Kader, and (6) Hyderali Roshanali.

The Congress Hospital has ample accommodation to admit injured persons but for want of operation theatre they have to send serious cases to other hospitals.

The Police Quarters at Bhendy Bazar is guarded by the military. The tramway traffic was carried on as usual on all the lines.

HOME MEMBER VISITS THE SCENE.

—:o:—

Hon. Mr. J. F. B. Hotson, Home Member, visited the riot-stricken locality and had conversation with the Muslim leaders for a considerable time. Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha urged the Home Member to withdraw the British troops as their presence unnecessarily created panic among the people. If everything goes quiet, it is understood, the troops will be withdrawn to-day.

Leaders of Congress Muslim Par-

(Continued on page 5.)

BRITISH TROOPS FOR BHENDY BAZAR.

Motor lorries carrying the Military to Bhendi Bazaar, the scene of disturbance.

CONGRESS, THE FRIEND IN NEED.

Muslims Asked To Join It.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

The splendid humanitarian services rendered by the Congress volunteers and the Ambulance Corps in connection with the Bhendi Bazar firing have made so good an impression on the mind of the average Muslim that he has nothing but praise for the Congress and the Congress Volunteers. One has only to go round Pydhoni, Bhendi Bazar and the Muslim quarters round about to get an idea of the appreciation of the services rendered by the Congress volunteers and the splendid tribute paid to them for their work for the wounded Muslims.

At the same time one hears remarks expressing disgust with those communal leaders who have been asking Muslims to keep away from the Congress. It seems that Muslims are now more than convinced that the Congress is the real friend of the people and it is the only organisation to which they can look for help in times of difficulty.

TRIBUTE PAID.

Equally glowing tribute was paid to the services of the Congress volunteers by several speakers at the meeting held at the Esplanade Maidan on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party to sympathise with the bereaved families of the victims of police firing at Bhendi Bazar, Mr. Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed presiding.

WHAT HAPPENED.

Mr. Noor Mohamed narrated the incidents of Monday night as they were described by some of the eye-witnesses who were prepared to swear to their statements at any time.

The pity of it was that the whole trouble was over a dog.

He exhorted the Muslims who were present at the meeting in very large numbers to join the Congress, and the struggle for independence.

Hakim Ikram of Delhi observed that the incidents had a great lesson for Indians. Their duty was to love their country and join the struggle for its emancipation?

MINISTERS MUST RESIGN.

Mrs. Manshi complained that while there were two Muslim and three Hindu Ministers in the cabinet of the Bombay Government. They were not even raising a voice of protest against what was happening. She could understand Englishmen doing such things for making India "safe" Britain but she failed to understand the attitude of the Indian Ministers.

It showed that they were not concerned with what happened to their fellow-countrymen. What they were concerned about was their monthly salaries.

JOIN GANDHIJI.

Dr. M. H. Gaur advised Muslims to join the movement started by Gandhiji because he held it was not only their national duty, but their religious duty also. He paid a glowing tribute to the inestimable services rendered by the Congress volunteers and proposed the following resolution.

RESOLUTIONS.

This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Congress Muslim Party while sympathising with the bereaved families of the innocent victims of the firing strongly appeal to the public not only to remain non-violent under the greatest provocation but also to carry on the non-violent struggle with unflinching and firm determination.

This meeting also records its profound appreciation of the services rendered by the Congress volunteers during the Bhendi Bazar disturbances.

HARKISANDAS HOSPITAL PRAISED.

He further declared that even the authorities of Sir Harkisondas Hospital admitted the wounded Muslims when there was no more room in the Congress Hospital, though as a rule that Hospital was meant for Hindus only and non-Hindus were not admitted before this.

Shrimati Ratan Bhen Mehta re-

(Continued on page 5.)

MR. REYNOLDS TO SEE GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Mr. Reginald Reynolds who is at present in Bombay, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said that he was leaving India on the June 11, sailing from Colombo.

He is staying in Bombay only for a day or two, waiting for a telegraphic reply from the authorities of the Yeravda Jail, to whom he has applied for permission to see the Mahatma.

Mr. Reynolds told our representative that Mahatmaji had written to him that he (Mr. Reynolds) should see him before leaving for England.

MAHARASHTRA SATYAGRAHIS FOR DHARASANA

Muslim Leader's Exhortation To His Volunteers

(Through Bombay Suburban Civil Disobedience Committee.)

Though Maharashtra Satyagraha Mandal has to suspend its campaign at Shiroda owing to the approach of the monsoon it had decided to send volunteers to Dharasana in accordance with the resolution of the Working Committee to make Dharasana a National "battle-field" Sheth Abdulbhai, the "Senanath!" of the Satyagraha camp at of the

Bengal Congress Office Raided.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Armed with warrants against Mr. Satish Das Gupta, the President, the Police raided the Office of the Civil Disobedience Council of Bengal, and seized copies of Bulletin and a cyclostyle machine and other papers.—Free Press.

on himself to lead the volunteers. Stventy volunteers including Maharastrians and Gujarati lead by an old Musalman Satyagrahis was a sight to see and would show the spirit of self-sacrifice for the uplift of India has penetrated all communities.

The party left Vile Parle for Budsar at 2-15 p.m. on Tuesday

Before leaving the camp Sheth Abdulbhai addressed the volunteers. He said, "Thousands of brave volunteers are out to-day to march to Dharasana the central 'battle field' and thus to fulfil the unrtalised dreams of Mahatmaji. We are determined to keep the flag of Dharasana flying at any cost and the struggle will continue and the struggle will continue till success is achieved. Our struggle is based on the eternal principles of truth and Non-violence, the perfect observance of which will surely crown it with success. I am only an humble follower of Mahatmaji and am ready to implicitly stick to the path shown by him for attaining the freedom of our motherland. Our movement has now reached a stage when we can dispense with the guidance and strength of leaders. Every "soldier" will now learn sacrifice and will try to be his own leader."

WAR ON CONGRESS ON FRONTIER.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 27.

The Dera Ismail Khan Congress Committee and the Naujavan Bharat Sabha have been declared unlawful associations and Dera Ismail Khan has been declared to be a proclaimed area for a period of six months for the purposes of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act.—A. P.

DHARASANA FIGHT TO CONTINUE.

Batliwalla And Comrades Jailed For 9 Months.

CONVICTED SATYAGRAHIS GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE AS PROTEST AGAINST BAD FOOD.

From Our Special Representative.)

BULSAR, May 27.

A batch of fifty volunteers from Ahmedabad has arrived at Bulsar to join the Dharasana Satyagrahis whose objective is to take possession of the confiscated camp premises.

—:o:—

WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS REMOVED.

Their Sheds Demolished.

BULSAR, May 27.

With the object of taking possession of the confiscated camp premises a batch of 50 volunteers has arrived at Bulsar. They will join the Dharasana Satyagrahis this evening.

The two wounded volunteers who were allowed to be kept in the camp last night were also asked to be removed to some place by the Police autnorities and accordingly they were removed to a private house in Untadi.

BATLIWALLA AND COMRADES CONVICTED

Go On Hunger-Strike As Protest Against Bad Food.

BULSAR, May 27.

Judgment was delivered to-day in t ehd eta onfiin finn ffffffffffff in the case against Mr. S. S. Batliwala and eight other Salt Satyagrahi Volunteers who were tried under Section 143 I. P. C. All of them were convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, each.

Mr. Batliwala, Dr. Tribhovandas and Ambalal Patel have gone on hunger-strike since past three days on account of the bad quality of gram and parched rice supplied to them. They have demanded regular cooked food instead.—Free

Surat Volunteers Arrested.

BULSAR, May 27.
(Camp Untadi).

A fresh batch of about 25 Volunteers from Surat under Mr. Puratan Buch arrived at Dungari station this afternoon to join the few Volunteers who are here. Hardly had the Volunteers gone a few yards from the Railway station, when all of them were arrested and taken back to Surat.—Free Press.

STILL STICKING TO THEIR "GUNS."

Untadi Satyagrahis Refuse To Leave Village.

BULSAR, May 27.

The few volunteers who were bodily removed yesterday are still sitting outside the gate in the field. Their main occupation now is plying the 'Takli' the whole day. They are constroeting a small hut of bamboo which is just completed.

In defiance of Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. the Satyagrahi Volunteers had organised a procession which went round the village, singing national songs.

In reply to the request of the Captain of the Volunteers to give a copy of the report of the post-mortem examination held on the dead body of a wounded volunteers, who died on May 22nd, Mr. Braham, District Magistrate has, it is reported, stated that the copy of the report cannot be given as it is not public document.—Free Press.

States People Refuse To Appear Before Mr. Fitzpatrick.

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

The Working Committee of the Indian States Peoples' Conference under the presidency of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar has decided not to participate in the Fitzpatrick Enquiry for reasons stated in their resolution. They want either an impartial enquiry as envisaged by the Mantford Report or ask the Maharaja of Patiala to take action under the ordinary law.—A. P.

"TELL THE PARSIS TO AWAKE."

Parsi World Cyclist's Message.

SATYAGRAHIS AT WORLI.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" called on Tuesday evening at Worli where Satyagrahis are at present kept prior to their trial. They are in all 830 persons including Ranchodlal Amritlal, a well known millionner of Ahmedabad and his fifty-two volunteers, who were brought here by the Gujerat Mail on Tuesday morning.

The Satyagrahis were in the best of spirit and the deserted chawls of Worli presented a very lively appearance. They are in charge of Mr. Warner, Superintendent, Arthur Road Jail, who gives them all facilities conducive to their comforts. A few days ago there was a complaint about the supply of bad bread and Mr. Warner looked into the grievance and immediately rectified it.

BETTER TREATMENT.

On Tuesday evening before our representative went to the Worli Camp, Pandit Sunderlal had a meeting between the leaders of the Satyagrahis and Mr. Warner, as a result of which satisfactory arrangements were arrived at in regard to the Satyagrahis' comfort.

A day previous, the Satyagrahis made certain demonstration against a visiting magistrate and Pandit Sunderlal impressed upon them not to make such a demonstration in future.

MESSAGE TO PARSIS.

Mr. Bhumgara, the Parsi globe cyclist seeing our representative shouted to the top of his voice to give his message to the Parsi community and said; "Tell the Parsi community to awake from their lethargy and come out in their thousands to join the rank and file of Congressmen. Also tell the Parsis of the Dadar Parsi Colony to go in the procession with their Bag Pipes on Thursday."

Mr. Warner interviewed by our representative, said the Satyagrahis were quiet and peaceful and did not give any trouble. Asked as to where food for so many persons was prepared he said it was cooked at Arthur Road Jail and transported at Worli in a motor car. If the Satyagrahis complained about their food he at once looked into the complaint.

ICED WATER.

In this hot weather some grain merchants have arranged to supply Iced water to the Satyagrahis and ice is brought in large quantity every day. The evening is closed with prayer which is very impressive.

DHARASANA FIGHT TO CONTINUE.

Leaders Hunger-Striking

—:o:—

UNTADI, May 27.

Sjt. Ambalal Patel and Dr. Tribhuvandas, leader's of Dharasana Salt Satyagraha who were arrested on Sunday have gone on hunger strike. They allege that they were not given any food or water till 5 p.m. on Sunday which they were given dates and some "Mamara" (parched-rice). They

(Continued on page 7.)

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WANTED—Experienced PRINTER for newspaper and letterpress work. Apply sharp to MANAGING EDITOR, "Poona Star," Poona.
A R2493

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A R 2497

WANTED—CLERKS for Africa. Graduates, Undergraduates and Matrics. Pay according qualifications. Apply with terms stating experience to Box No. 2552, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R2491

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A 815

WANTED—AGENTS on a commission of 2-1/2 per cent. for the sale of shares in a Public Limited Company which has excellent prospects. Apply Post Box No. 2091, Calcutta.
A 811

WANTED—Good JOB COMPOSITOR, experienced in English work. Apply sharp to MANAGING EDITOR, "Poona Star," Poona.
A R 2496

WANTED SELLING AGENTS for Kerosene, Petrol and other Mineral Products in Bombay Presidency, Central Province, Central India and Rajputana. Apply Messrs. AKBARALLY MUSSABHOY RAJA, Shalebhoy Barodawalla & Co., 121 Esplanade Road, Bombay.
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WANTED—AN ACCOUNTS' CLERK, knowing Book-keeping to work overtime 6-30 p.m. to 9-0 p.m. pay Rs. 15/. Apply, Bawa PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS, 47, Chakla Street, Bombay.
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A 765

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B 810

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TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

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C R2500

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C R2502

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27,000 (about) Twenty-seven thousand loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted: THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CITY BRANCH of the BANK at SURAT will be CLOSED down as from the close of business on the 31st instant.

W. LAMOND
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 23rd May 1930.
802

ISMAIL COLLEGE, ANDHERI.

THE ISMAIL COLLEGE, Andheri near Bombay (Railway Station Jogeshwari) opens from June, 1930. Only the First Year and the Inter Arts classes will be started this year; the Inter Science and the Junior B.A. classes will be added in 1931-32 and the Senior B.A. class in 1932-33. The College is open to all communities but in admission preference will be given to Muhammadans.

Hostel accommodation is provided for about 70 students. Rooms in the Hostel will be allotted after the admission to the College is decided.

The tuition fee for the First Year and Inter Arts classes shall be Rs. 75|- per term in addition to Gymkhana Fee and the Hostel charges.

In addition to the 25 Sir Mohomed Yusuf Endowment scholarships, there are a number of scholarships of Rs. 25|- p.m. reserved for Muslim students. Besides there will be 10 open scholarships.

The applications for admissions on prescribed forms which may be obtained from the College office, should reach the undersigned before the 7th June, 1930.

Ed. M. B. REHMAN
Principal.
707

Public Notices.

NOTICE

1. POST—Inspector-General of Forests.
2. Salary—Up to Rs. 500, according to qualifications. Must be agile and a good rider.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pensions, etc., by State rules.
4. Apply with Photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st June, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
753

NOTICE.

1. POST—SUPERINTENDENT, Gauhatia.
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3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security pensions, etc., by State Rules.
4. Apply with Photographs (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st July, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
721

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply to the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year ending 30th June, 1931, of:

(1) About 700,000 lbs. of white ragi straw, clean and good quality. Rate to be quoted per 100 lbs.

(2) Miscellaneous articles, and

(3) Healthy, muscular he-buffaloes and for the purchase of done he-buffaloes from this Institute (about 1,200 he-buffaloes will be required).

will be received at the Institute upto 5-15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 31st May, the 7th June and 14th June respectively.

In connection with tender No. 3, no tender will be considered unless the two rates required are offered in the same tender. For detailed conditions, please refer to the tender notices published in the Mysore Gazette dated 15-5-1930 on pages 535 and 536, 535 and 536 and 537 and 538 and 538 and 539 respectively or ascertain in the office of the undersigned between 7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) P. PARTHASARATHY,
Officer-in-Charge,
Serum Institute.
Bangalore, 22nd May, 1930.
350

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MANIBAI, daughter of Sha Keshavji Versi, a Maiden, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Velji Shivji's Oart at Ghatkopar in the Bombay Suburban District ... Deceased.

NARPAL NARSI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Narandas Mathuradas, residing at Anant Bhuwan, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Seal of the High Court of Bombay.)

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) F. FAHEY.

The 12th day of May, 1930.
MESSRS. MOHITE & PAREKH,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
514

Public Notices.

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th edition in Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7|8, cash and Rs. 8|- per post each. Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Lahore.
790

Legal Notices.

Suit No. 1065 of 1928.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GOPIRAM BHOTICA
vs.
MUSSAMAT FATIMA BIBEE and Others.

To
The Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court on the 18th day of May, 1928, against the Original Defendant, Hajee Valli Mohamed Ayoob, since deceased, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 6,250 being the loss and damages sustained by him on account of the breach on the part of the said Defendant of the Sowda contract, dated 7th September, 1927, for 50 bales of Grey Yarn for costs, interest and other reliefs, and whereas by an Order of Court made in this suit and dated the 13th day of June, 1929, the names of you the Defendants, Mussamat Fatima Bibee, Haroon and Habib, have been substituted in the records of this suit in the place and stead of the deceased Defendant Hajee Valli Mohamed Ayoob, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of the publication hereof and to appear before this Court in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the Court to answer the Plaintiff's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to reply in support of your case.

And take notice that in default of your causing an appearance to be so entered, the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1930.

N. GHATAK,
Master.
N. C. BOSE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
801

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers & Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 22736

AUCTION SALE OF A PROPERTY WITH A LARGE PIECE OF VACANT LAND SUITABLE FOR BUILDING, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS AND CHAWLS AT PALLI DANDA ROAD, BANDRA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jiwandas Bhanabhai, Moraiji Bhimji, Pragji Keshavji, Gopalji Lalji and Purshottam Kalidas, the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st September 1926 will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th day of June 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

All those two pieces of land or ground now formed into one together with the buildings and structures standing thereon situate at Palli Danda Road in Bandra containing by admeasurement 4013 square yards or thereabouts bearing Danda Entry Nos. 681, 683, 1105, Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 9—10—12—13—14 and 15 and that part of Entry No. 2957, Survey No. 374, Palmi No. 1 which is immediately adjacent to Survey No. 81, Pot Nos. 14 and 15 and both the plots are comprised in Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. 3 under Nos. 873 and 874.

Private offers will be considered before the sale by Messrs. Surveyor & Co., attorneys for the Vendor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or by the undersigned Auctioneers of whom full particulars and conditions of sale can be had.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

starring JOHN GILBERT GRETA GARBO
Also
SONGS OF THE ROSES
(A Colourtone Revue.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road.)
Presents To-night and This Week
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S SUPER JEWEL PICTURE
"Ram Rahim"
Featuring
Miss GOHAR (Junior) and Mr. E. BILLIMORIA (Senior)
Supported by Mr. KHAN & other Known stars.
Written and Directed by Mr. BHAVE.
PLEASE NOTE.
The interesting story of this picture is connected with the History of the last World War wherein two brave Indian youths have presented their heroic deeds on the Frontier.
LOVERS OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY
must not miss this picture.
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Sat., Sun. and Anas at 3 p.m.

BEST INDIAN PICTURE OF THE WEEK.
See to-night or during this week.

SURYA FILM CO.'S NEW PRODUCTION.
RAJ PRAPUNCH
Featuring
Surya's well-known Star.
Miss LAXMI.
Mr. DRUPAD BHATT
Story of a State where Minister and the Queen try to deprive the throne.
Time as usual.

KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"INITIATE"
Also Harold Lloyd 2 reels Comedy
NEXT SATURDAY.
Harold Lloyd
in
"SPEEDY"
A veritable cyclone of mirth full of spice and all things nice that comic films are made of.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY.)

Undtr instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th JUNE, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Motor and other accessories, guts, electric goods, flavouring essences and development chemical, English and Vernacular books, old clothing, brass and Copperware, Trunks and other miscellaneous articles, etc., etc.

N.B.:—Immediate delivery against cash.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Amusements.

"The Spieler"
Featuring
ALAN HALE & RENEE ADOREE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW
MANDALAY-Song Sketch
MICKAY THE MOUSE
in
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY"
Reduced prices for all performances.
Times of Showing 6-30 & 10 P.M. Daily
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Rd. End)
Phone 41561.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MARY PICKFORD
and
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
in an adaptation of Shakespeare's Comedy.
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
You'll rock with Laughter when the Wildcat meets her Waterloo at the Hands of the Mad Masterful Caveman.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Her Most Spectacular Role
ALMA RUBENS
in
THE HEART OF SALOME
She looked like a Saint, the Woman who robbed Paris Wives of their peace.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
COSSACK CHOIR
and
BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.
24 RUSSIAN ARTISTS
in a
Programme of Folk-Songs.
Classical and Operatic Music.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, As. 8, plus Tax.

RIALTO CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY CHANGE OF FILM MASTERPIECES!

WED. 28th MAY	At 6-30 and 10 P.M. The ENEMY with Lillian Gish and Ralph Forbes.
THUR. 29th MAY	At 6-30 and 10 P.M. MOCKERY with Lon Chaney and Ricardo Cortez.
FRI. 30th MAY	At 6-30 and 10 P.M. MASKS OF THE DEVIL with John Gilbert, Alma Rubens.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.

and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate trip).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
May		
17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7	Mantua*	16,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,837
28	Rasmak	16,857
July		
5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,083
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2	Morea*	16,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,569
Sept.		
6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	16,946
Oct.		
4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Rasmak @	16,857
Nov.		
1	Rajputana	16,569
8	Naldera x	16,083
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	16,954
29	Rasmak	16,857
Dec.		
6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £66 from Bombay to London or £56 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 21st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India," leaving Marseilles 5th September and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£165	£79
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£125	£66
To Marseilles and back	£105	£48

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking Off Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so by paying half the Short Period Return Rate plus half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamship sailing from Bombay 21st May and 28th June, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
26th Aug.	DOMALA	8,423
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,423

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£113
B	£53	£105
C	£50	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

Date about 1930.	Steamers.	
May	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 64
Adelaide	£ 70
Melbourne	£ 70
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 80
Auckland or Wellington	
(N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
28th May	Barpeta	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th May	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Basrah.
4th June	Karoa	East & South Africa
6th June	Elora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 8 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tuesdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tuesday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. & O. Mail steamers or Bombay passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kitano Maru ..	9000	....	@28 May
Rangoon Maru.	5029	20 May	29 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	31 May
YamagataMaru.	3847	22 May	3 June
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	3 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	9000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	9000	....	@16July

*Do not carry passengers. @From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakusan Maru.	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Taisuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20370, 20708.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival	Departure
Clyde Maru ..	25th May.	31st May.
Tempei Maru ..	22nd May	3rd June
Honolulu Maru	26th May.	4th June.
Shinnoh Maru ..	8th June.	22nd June.
Celebes Maru ..	24th June	8th July
Sumatra Maru..	9th June	23rd July

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25479.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 868.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Aranjo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1927)

		Rs.
Capital Subscribed	...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Marian.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai. P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
H. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. YASHIO, Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-137, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23027.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDING, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	80,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 26th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 26th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

C. O. GRAY, Manager.

A SAFE and Satisfying A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE.

East and West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12½ per Rs. 1,000/- per year

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1930.

UNSURPASSED	BONUS
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 33-1/2	000 p. a Wad x 13
Strongest Reserve	11
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,000.	
(2) Total unDivided Reserve Rs. 3,43,170.	
RATIO of (2) to (1) 33 per cent.	

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

KIRPALANI SERIOUSLY ILL.

—:o:—

Interviews Refused.

ROADS TO JAIL CLOSED.

CAWNPORE, May 26.

Pandit Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi has been transferred to Hardoi jail last evening. It is understood Acharya Kriplani is seriously ill in jail and is in a delirious condition. Pandit Hariharanath Shastry also is unwell.

Interviews with them were refused. The road leading to the jail was closed and respectable persons desiring interviews and seeking information regarding the prisoners were turned out by the Police.—Free Press.

"KEEP DHARASANA FLAG FLYING."

—:o:—

Ahmedabad's Resolve.

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

Ahmedabad observed hartal as a protest against the arrest of Narhari Parekh and a public meeting was held in the Sabarmati sands in the evening. Mr. Jivanlal Divan, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, declared at the meeting the resolve of the Committee to keep the Flag of Dharsana fight flying and of sending continuously regular batches to Dharsana from day to day.—Free Press.

KHEDA LEADER THANKS SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Because They Have Been True To Their Pledge.

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

Mr. Dadu Bhai, ex-M. L. C. the Dictator of the Kheda Satyagraha in a statement on the Dharsana raid says:—

The volunteers who have exhibited indomitable courage and deepest faith in non-violence at Dharsana deserve highest praise. Our success lies in their non-violent behaviour. The Kheda District is proud of the noble death and sacrifice of one of her heroic sons. Such high and noble sacrifice alone will bring Swaraj.

The real success does not lie in bringing salt or cutting wires but it reaches its zenith when under all provocations we remain loyal to our pledge of non-violence given to our Sardar Mahatmaji. And I am proud to say that all our Satyagrahis have religiously adhered to the pledge.

I also thank the Government for providing us an opportunity to test our faith. For it could not have been tested otherwise. I pray the Almighty to give us strength to stand the test.—Free Press.

Satyagraha Activities in Malkapur.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

MALKAPUR, May 26.

On Friday Babu Govindasji was taken to Buldana Jail via Malkapur. Many people met him on the station. The news spread in town like wild fire. According to Babuji's wish, meeting was held on Saturday, Jankilalji presiding Pandit and Mr. Oka from Akola addressed the meeting explaining Babuji's message; 4 volunteers enrolled themselves in Satyagrahamandal on the spot. Volunteers are touring the Taluka now.

Meerut "Conspiracy" Case.

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 26.

Evidence relating to Lillooah Railway Strike was given to-day in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case by the Police officer of Howrah and the part alleged to have been taken by several of the accused.

Mr. K. Behary Sen Gupta, Inspector of Police Intelligence Department, examined by Mr. Kemp, deposed that he attended several meetings of strikers and found Mittra, Bannerji, Chakravarty, and Spratt taking part in the strike and addressing a meeting of strikers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sinha, witness said he never visited the office of the E. I. R. Union at Lillooah. He saw K. C. Mitra several times addressing meetings. He did not intercept letter addressed to the Secretary, E. I. R. Union, by British Trade Union Congress Executive.

Mr. Khairat Nabi who had been on short leave and has returned, re-examined witness on some points.

Mr. A. L. Mahammad, Senior Urdu Reporter, Bengal Government was examined at length by Mr. Khairat Nabi.

It is understood that Basak, accused, has wired to the Local Government with the permission of the Court, sanctioning of petties arrangements for conveying him to Dacca during Muharam holidays commencing on 31st.—A.P.

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Karachi Indian Merchants' Resolve.

THEY CONDEMN MARTIAL LAW.

KARACHI, May 25.

At a joint meeting held this morning at Khalidina Hall of Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Indian Merchants Association, Piecegoods Merchants new Combination, Import Grain Merchants Association, Commission Agents Association and Iron Merchants Association, the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of members of Indian Merchantile bodies of Karachi appeals strongly to the country in general and the mercantile community in particular to take to the Swadeshi movement with a firm determination and urges on them use of all articles produced or manufactured in India unless it is imposible to obtain certain necessary articles in this country. The economic position of the country demands that every Indian must always insist on buying and using raw as well as manufactured articles produced in India even at a sacrifice, not only as a patriotic duty in the present economic and political crisis, but as a settled policy of national protection and well being. This meeting appreciates the patriotic spirit shown by local piecegoods merchants by resolving that they will not import foreign piecegoods for twelve months and urges on them to show the same spirit in future.

MARTIAL LAW CONDEMNED.

This meeting strongly condemns Government's policy of severe and wholesale repression Martial Law and lathi charge on volunteers pledged to non-violence and unarmed men, women. The imprisonment of the noblest and the most respected of Indian leaders is no solution for political unrest. It will not weaken the demand for Swaraj and will only remove the greatest restraint against violence in the country.

This meeting protests against the Press Ordinance being promulgater and warns the Government that strangulation of the press will be harmful to the country as well as to the Government, as it will lead to imaginary rumours being set afloat and consequential greater excitement among the public. The freedom of the press is the birthright of every country and this meeting condemns the action of the Government.

AGAINST HEAVY SENTENCES.

This meeting strongly protests against the unduly heavy sentences passed for political offences and unjust classification of political prisoners. This meeting calls upon Government to treat all political prisoners alike and urges that treatment be given to them without distinction such as is meant for "A" class prisoners.

This meeting calls upon the people, whatever be their personal opinion, to remain absolutely non-violent in the present struggle and urges on leaders of all communities and associations to keep the country calm and peaceful and give the best possible chance to those staving for the freedom of the country.

This meeting is firmly of opinion that the Round Table Conference will never be a success unless:

(A) Mahatma Gandhi is immediately released.

(B) General amnesty is declared for all political prisoners.

(C) The policy of repression is given up and a policy of reconciliation is adopted.

(D) A definite and authoritative declaration is made that discussion at the Round Table Conference will be on the assurance that Dominion Status will be immediately granted to India.

This meeting calls upon the people and merchants of all communities to patronise Indian Insurance and Shipping Companies, Indian Banks and all indigenous concerns.—A. P.

NO TAX CAMPAIGN IN BASSEIN TALUKA.

Peasants Protest Against Revenue Enhancement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, May 26.

There seems to be considerable discontent at present among the agricultural classes of the Bassein Taluka due to the enhancement in the land revenue and the Government's refusal to pay any heed to the strong protests raised by the peasants so far. It will be recalled that a Conference of the Peasants of this Taluka was held last year and a deputation waited upon the Governor of Bombay. Sir Frederick Sykes had promised to look into the matter, but as nothing has so far been done by the Government and the peasants are asked to pay the enhanced revenue the peasants are perturbed and consequently there seems to be considerable unrest among them.

The Bassein Taluka Shetkari Sabha and the Bassein Taluka Land League who have been representing to the Government the grievances of the peasants and landholders of the Taluka have now decided to raise a strong protest against this enhancement and they are now advising the peasants and Khatedars not to pay at least one rupee out of the enhanced revenue as a mark of protest. Handbills advising the Khatedars to protest in the above-mentioned way and to be prepared to face whatever the consequences are being widely distributed in the different villages of the Taluka. An appeal is also made in the handbills to the general public that if due to the non-payment of one rupee by any Khatedar his land or movable property is attached by the Government nobody should purchase it or help the Government in recovering the amount in any other way.

This appeal is having a considerable effect on the people and from reports received from the different villages it seems that some Khatedars have acted upto the advice. The revenue officials also do not seem to be quiet and consequent to such non-payment they have been attaching moveable property of those who refuse to pay. So far besides some other Khatedars' moveable property like vessels, etc. They have attached a table belonging to Mr. G. D. Vartak of Virar and some furniture belonging to Mr. Gadre of Agarshi both of whom are big landholders and influential leaders in the Taluka. It is interesting to note that though these articles were thrice put up for auction nobody came forward to bid for them. In this connection interesting developments are expected to take place.

BURMANS COLLIDE WITH ANDHRAS.

Rangoon Workers' Fight

MANY CASUALTIES.

RANGOON, May 26.

A rather serious clash took place between the Burmese employed during the recent strike of shipping coolies, but now unemployed on account of the strike having terminated yesterday, and the Andhra coolies, who have now resumed work.

It appears some of the Burmese coolies who have now been thrown out of work severely assaulted some Andhra coolies in their quarters and on the road and then proceeded in a large number to the wharf to assault Andhra coolies who were going to work.

The latter retaliated and subsequently a large number of them armed with sticks started assaulting any Burman they came across. Burmens later came out armed with rods in buses and belaboured Andhras wherever they met them.

Casualties at mid-day amounted to eighty of which one is an European, and one an Anglo-Indian Sergeant. Ten Burmans have sustained serious injuries. The rest are Andhras, most of whom have been seriously wounded, and three have already succumbed. Many shops are closed owing to panic. Some houses have been stoned, a large number of rickshaws smashed and several buses damaged.—A.P.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED

All Given Rigorous Imprisonment.

KARACHI, May 25.

Seven Satyagrahis have been sentenced at Hyderabad (Sind) by the City Magistrate as follows:—Vasanmal to 12 months simple imprisonment; Maharaj Dwarkaprasad, editor of "The Pratap" to 18 months rigorous imprisonment; Uttamchand Gidwani, Secretary of Hyderabad Congress Committee and "War Council" to months rigorous imprisonment; Doctor Chimandas 12 months rigorous imprisonment; Devidatta 9 months rigorous imprisonment; Kishinchand Melwani 12 months rigorous imprisonment; Bhagchand 12 months rigorous imprisonment.

All of them have been classified "B" class prisoners.—A. P.

13 ARRESTED AT VEDARANYAM.

Salt Pans Covered With Prickly Pear.

VEDARANYAM, May 26.

The Police are trying a new method in order to prevent Satyagrahis from collecting salt from swamps. A large salt swamp was found covered with prickly pear this morning by a batch of 28 volunteers, who entered the swamp. The volunteers removed the prickly pear and collected a large quantity of salt and were proceeding to the town when they were surrounded by 40 Police constables and several Excise officials. Salt was demanded from them, which they refused to surrender. The cordon of volunteers was broken by force and salt was enacted away from them.

9 ARRESTED.

Two other batches who were operating further away in the meanwhile were able to gather salt. One of the batches was later on blocked by the Police on its way and taken to the Police station. Five persons among them were put under arrest and others released.

Similarly with regard to the third batch, four volunteers were picked from the group and arrested.

The volunteers who picked up salt yesterday at Agastiampalli and who were produced before the Excise officials were ordered to be forcibly disposed of their salt. Later on they were released by the Officer saying that they had not enough salt in their possession, which could make them liable for prosecution. As soon as they were released they went to the swamps and collected salt.—Free Press.

HEROIC CONGRESS PICKETER.

Seriously Injured In Doing Duty.

LAHORE, May 26.

A sad incident during picketing of a liquor shop is reported from Rawalpindi. Atmasingh, a congress volunteer, was picketing a liquor shop when the owner of the shop brought his tonga, put some bottles of beer in it and was about to leave when Atmasingh appealed to him not to take the beer for sale.

The liquor vendor refused to comply with his request whereupon Atmasingh stretched himself on the road and asked the vendor to pass his tonga over him if he was determined to sell liquor.

The shop keeper did pass the tonga over the volunteer, causing serious injuries to him. Pandit Malaviya who was here took the volunteer to the hospital. His condition is precarious.—A. P.

Bombay Fort Free Night School.

The 12th Anniversary celebration of the Bombay Fort Free Night School was held on Sunday last in the Batliboi's Accountancy Institution Hall, Churchgate Street, Fort, under the presidentship of Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay. Prizes were distributed to the students. Several members present addressed the meeting praising the work done by the Committee of the School for the betterment its students.

The President promised to help the Institution.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

ENGLISH STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p. m. on the 26th instant and left there at 3 a. m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Pilsana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Sunday the 1st June 1930.

On receipt of the news of the arrest of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have resolved to close the office of the Chamber to-day (Wednesday.)

HINDUSTAN MERCHANTS ASSN.

At the Special Managing Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association held on Tuesday it was resolved to observe complete Hartal to-day (Wednesday) as a protest against the arrest of Shriyut Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. No business of Hundies etc. will be transacted to-day. (Wednesday).

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

The Council Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was to meet yesterday (Tuesday) is postponed and will meet to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p. m. (S. T.) to consider the same agenda.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Sjt. Ishwarbhai I. Patel appeal on behalf of the Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to all public-spirited men and women to enroll themselves as volunteers to do propaganda work for the Boycott of Foreign Cloth and British goods.

DESH SAVIKA SANGHA.

The Cinema Show and Tea and Meeting and procession of Sevikas by some friends of the Desh Savika Sangha has been cancelled on account of the sufferings of our Muslim brothrens. The picketing is suspended for to-morrow the 28th inst. for the same reasons.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE SWEEP.

Subscription is nearing 2 lacs and will close on the 31st.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSN. CLOSE BUSINESS.

Owing to undisturbed conditions and police firing in the city members of the Bombay Shroff Association had resolved to close their business on Tuesday. Inward and outward payments of Hundis should be made to-day (Wednesday), the 28th instant without interest.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchases in India. Remittances during the week ending 24th May 1930 20,000. Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 24th May 1930 4,720,000.

Total Remittances during the week ending 24th May 1930 20,000. Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 24th May 1930 4,720,000.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday The total amounts offered were Rs. 22,75,000 and Rs. 1,15,00,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 98-6-0 aggregating Rs. 22,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98 9-6 and above aggregating Rs. 1,06,25,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine and three months' bills were Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs. 5-9-5 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 21st May to the 26th May were Rs. 2,75,000 and Rs. 76,25,000 respectively. Intermediate nine and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 28th May to Saturday the 31st May 1930 at Rs. 98-7-0 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. respectively.

Tenders for nine months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday the 2nd June. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 6th June. Other conditions are as usual.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT MADHAV BAUG.—At the Special request of dealers, the Organisers of the Swadeshi Bazar have agreed to provide some more stalls on the 1st floor of Madhav Baug. Already some have been disposed of. A few more are still available, especially three prominent ones. Special rates. Intending Stall Holders should write to or see immediately The Hon. Secretaries, The Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, between 9-30 and 11 a.m. or 5-30 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

"HEART OF SALOME."

—:o:—

Excellent Film At Opera House.

A woman with the face of a saint and the soul of a siren, who wrecks the lives of men in her profession as spy for the notorious Count Boris Zanco, Master of High Finance of the shady kind, is the role that Alam Rubens of "Show boat" fame is called upon to play in "The Heart of Salome," which is the current film at the Royal Opera House. Difficult as this role is, Miss Rubens succeeds in making it a living, understandable portrayal that is of absorbing interest. The settings in the Parisian salons where Helene, (Miss Rubens) exercises her wiles, as well as the rural scenes where she appears as a simple country maid are equally delightful, whilst her superb acting where she sees the man who scorned her but whom she loves, fighting for his life will hold the breathless attention of the audience.

GOVERNMENT'S REPRESSIVE POLICY.

—:o:—

E. I. Cotton Association's Protest.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at an extraordinary General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, held on Monday, May 26:—

This meeting of the Members of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, strongly protests against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, who is the personification of Non-violence and Truth, and the embodiment of the Indian Nationhood; and who, after repeated entreaties, which were totally unheeded by the Government, as a last resort launched a non-violent civil disobedience campaign—the last and only remedy for the down-trodden people."

This meeting further strongly condemns illegal, oppressive, unmanly, and uncivilized and repressive measures adopted by the Government to suppress the movement of civil disobedience.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S SEAT.

—:o:—

Question To Be Raised In Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner has declared the seat of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the Corporation vacant on the ground of his conviction and has ordered a new election. It is understood that the question is to be raised in the Corporation whether the Commissioner is justified in taking this action without consulting the Corporation.

WORLI CHAWL INCIDENT.

—:o:—

VOLUNTEER GETS ELECTRIC SHOCK.

BOMBAY, May 26.

One of the volunteers confined in the Worli Chawls touched a wire fencing round the chawls and fell down with a shock. At that time it happened that Mr. Junglewala, the Magistrate was there making certain enquiries. A great commotion was caused among the Volunteers and an angry crowd collected outside.

Word passed round that the Volunteer was dead and led to noisy demonstrations. In the confusion, the Magistrate left and along with him some of the volunteers also happened to come out.

After coming out the volunteers wanted to get in but they were refused admission. They told the Police that they were prisoners, but still they would not be admitted.

The Volunteer who received the shock has regained consciousness and is progressing.—Free Press.

PARSIS AND PRESENT SITUATION.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PARSI MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting of the Parsis at the Theosophical Society's Terrace to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) when short speeches will be delivered on "Parsis and Present Situation," Mrs. Josheph Captain will preside. Admission by tickets!—8as. and 4 as. Full proceeds to go Mr. Avari's family.

TO-MORROW'S PARSI PROCESSION.

Tomorrow, Thursday, a procession of Parsis will start from the Maidan opposite Elphinstone High School, at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) enter Girgaum Road, turn into Princess Street, and via Kalbadevi proceed to Bhuleshwar, thence to Thakoredwar, Girgaum, New Charni Road, and Grant Road, and terminate at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

INDIAN MOTOR DEALERS CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

It has been decided to close the shops of all dealers in Motor Parts and Petrol, to-morrow May 28 in honour of the arrest of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

FIRING ON TUESDAY

—:o:—

6 Persons Injured.

(Continued from page 1.)

ty and Mr. H. T. Nooranl, Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha and other Muslim leaders spent the whole day at Bhendy Bazar advising the people not to collect and make a demonstration.

One more death occurred during the day due to the bullet wounds thus bringing total casualty to three. The third victim is Fatmabai (40), a Khoja woman, who received bullet wounds on Monday night and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Tuesday. An inquest will be held this morning.

BONFIRE OF HATS.

—:o:—

On Tuesday morning when the riot started afresh about 9 o'clock the mobs on the Dongri side held up tram cars and snatched away European hats worn by passengers as well as pedestrians on the road. These were collected into a heap and a bonfire made of them.

The crowds gradually dispersed about noon and there was absolute quiet in the affected locality since 12 noon on Tuesday.

4 DEATHS.

The casualties upto Tuesday noon are about 55 wounded by bullets, about 10 of whom are Hindus. There are 4 deaths, one being a Mahomedan woman.

The members of the Congress Ambulance Corps again visited the locality on Tuesday morning and removed the wounded persons to the hospital.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Excellent Public Response To Congress Appeal.

There has been very good response from the public and from medical men in Bombay to the appeal of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to help them to make the hospital recently started by them a success. Donations in kind, such as cots and medical appliances, have poured in as well as financial contributions and a number of medical men have volunteered for work. Dr. Deshmukh is attending to the patients along with several other medical men and Dr. Sathye is in charge of the institution. Five cases from Dharasana were the first to be admitted and on Monday 30 more were accommodated after the Bhendi Bazaar firing. of these 23 or Muslims and 7 Hindus. There is provision for nearly a hundred beds in the hospital building and the adjoining one whose owner also has agreed to place a portion of it at the disposal of the Congress. Dr. Sathaye says that there is urgent need of nuses who will be paid according to the previous experience. The hours for visitors are 11-1 p. m. and 4-6 p. m., 3-4 p. m. being specially reserved for ladies.

CONGRESS, THE FRIEND IN NEED.

(Continued from page 1.)

ferred to the Hartals that were observed so frequently now-a-days. She said that these hartals must be complete. Labourers like railwaymen and those working in the docks and even sweepers etc. should stop work. The hartals observed at prevent did no affect our opponents in any way and so they had very little value even as means of expressing our protest.

PROPHET OF ARABIA.

Pndit Sunderlalji in his speech referred to the life of the Prophet of Arabia and reciting some verses of the Holy Quran he asked Muslims to follow the noble teachings of Islam. He held that Mahatma Gandhi, the Little Great Man of Sabarmati, was acting up to those teachings and Muslims should join him.

He felt certain that if Hindus and Muslims joined together they would win the fight in no time and he appealed to the Muslims to come forward and join the Congress in still larger numbers.

HE LOVES ENGLAND.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds, who had taken Mahatmaji's first letter to the Viceroy was present at the meeting in a Gandhi cap and on at the request of the president spoke at the meeting. He said: "I am unable to speak in Hindi or Urdu but what I say will be translated afterwards. I do not find it easy to speak at such meetings. I am a patriot and love my country. and I know that you all are patriots.

But I love the country which stands to-day disgraced and ashamed. I can offer no reason or excuse for the behaviour of my countrymen.

A MALIGNED NATION.

I know how you people of India are maligned in Britain and all over the world, thanks to the mischievous propagandist. You are described by them as the most turbulent people who can be easily roused into anger.

But on account of my personal experience, I have found that there are no people in the whole world who would suffer as you have done and no people would keep to the principle of 'Ahimsa' as you have done.

I have not been long in India, but I have been gifted with enough intelligence to know darkness from light and I know the side which an honest and truthful man should take."

FREE INDIA.

I am leaving India shortly. It is no time for talking in India. It is time for acting. But when I go to my own country I intend to do what one single man with the help of a few friends to fight the conspiracy against India, whose object is to keep the British people ignorant of what is really happening in India.

I wish you God speed in this your righteous struggle and hope that when I return to India again it will be a free India".

Mr. Mohamed Ali gave an Urdu version of Mr. Reynold's speech and a few concluding remarks by the president brought the meeting to a close.

WELL-KNOWN THANA WORKER JAILED.

Mr. Kaldate Gets 6 Months R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, May 27.

Mr. Madhaorao Kaldate, a prominent leader of the Satyagraha movement in village Ghansoli and eight other villages to the south-east of Thana was put under arrest the day before yesterday and put up for trial to-day before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan.

The prosecution case was that on May 1st the accused delivered a speech at Kalwa, a village of Thana before an audience numbering 100 persons and composed of Agris, Kolis and other communities, instigating people to break the Salt Act. It was further alleged he himself manufactured contraband salt and distributed it amongst those who had assembled there.

Mr. Yeraodekar, the Police Prosecutor, examined the Sub-Inspector, Taluka Sashti, and the Police Patil and two other witnesses. The accused did not take any part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under section 117 I.P.C. and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default to suffer a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Kaldate carried the message of the Congress from door to door in the villages to the south-east of Thana in the Sashti Taluka.

When the sentence was pronounced Mr. Wajpeyi, the Secretary of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee, went with flowers in his hands to garland Mr. Kaldate, but Mr. Kazi, the Sub-Inspector Taluka Sashti, would not allow him to do so. Mr. Wajpeyi then requested the Magistrate to grant him the permission to garland Mr. Kaldate, which being granted, Mr. Kaldate was garlanded.

There was such a large crowd gathered outside the Court that Mr. Kaldate had to be taken away to the jail from a different route to avoid demonstration. Mr. Kaldate was directed by the Magistrate to be classed as "B" class prisoner.

9 INJURED SATYAGRAHIS IN CONGRESS HOSPITAL

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 26.

Nine more injured Salt Satyagraha volunteers have been admitted into the Congress Hospital to-day and of them two cases are said to be serious, one of them being in delirum.

DONATION TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

About Rs. 500 has been donated to the Congress hospital by various persons, and 25 local Doctors have offered their services free for the hospital.

THE BHENDI BAZAR INCIDENT.

—:o:—

Official Version Of Origin.

The following communique has been issued:—

The following is the true story of the events leading to the firing which occurred last night and this morning in the Bhendi Bazaar:—

A European Police sergeant saw a Muhammadan cruelly beating a dog with a loaded stick near the Sandhurst Road East Police Officers' Quarters. He remonstrated with the Muhammadan and eventually struck him with his fist. The Muhammadan went away but soon came back with a number of his associates who assaulted the sergeant. The sergeant managed to get away in a motor car to the Dongri Police Station. In the meantime his assailants began to stone the police quarters and created the disturbance which led to the firing.

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—:o:—

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NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 27.

Previous Closing Rate	14.94
To-day's Opening Rate	14.94
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	15.02
Difference	plus 8
Broach Expectation	Rs. 257-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 27.

Previous Closing Rate	7.81
To-day's Opening Rate	7.79
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing Rate	7.82
Difference	plus 01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, May 27.

Silver Ready	18 4 0
Lower	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	18 3 0
Lower	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 27.

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MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

Not Keeping Good Health.

Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj visited her husband in Thana Jail on Monday. She found that Mr. Jamnalal was not keeping good health and was complaining of sleeplessness. There is no reason why Satyagrahi prisoners who voluntarily court imprisonment, should not be allowed to sleep on the verandah.

"A Woman Of Affairs."

The Capitol Cinema, this week, has put on the screen a picture in which John Gilbert is seen acting with his newest partner, Greta Garbo in "A Woman Of Affairs."

The story with its pathetic touch, rather in a tragedy, has intense interest for the audience from the start to the finish. The acting and the settings supported by Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Lewis Stone and Dorothy Sebastain, have nothing but the best type of acting to offer to an audience which loves to see John Gilbert and Greta Garbo brilliantly featured together.

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The MANAGER,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1930.

INSULT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn's lengthy reply to the debate in the Commons raised by Earl Winterton is not only a disappointing performance, it is an insult to India. Three-fourths of his speech could have been made by a Tory Secretary of State for India, one-fourth of it is what American journalism calls "sob stuff", made to hoodwink Indians, little realising that Indians refuse to be hoodwinked. The approach towards the solution of the Indian problem indicated in Mr. Benn's speech is the approach by men who are ready to divorce themselves quickly from all honourable fulfilment of the pledges which the Labour Party has repeatedly made to India and who are anxious to maintain the principle, dear to British Imperialists, that on the question of India all political parties in Britain should observe a united front, should be ready with a united conspiracy to deny her real freedom. Evidently official Labour is content to take its cue from the authorities in this country and Mr. Benn is their gramophone in Parliament. The cue supplied to them is that the Congress is a disruptive force, that it is unrepresentative and that its policy will lead India towards "anarchy and chaos". Mr. MacDonald, who has had personal experience of Indian conditions and who certainly ought to know better, spoke from the same cue to his constituents at Seaham on Monday when he declared: "We are going through unchanged in our conception of what the Indian goal is, but we will never yield to forces which are contrary to democratic Government and representative authority."

When the British Premier makes this egregious statement about the aim of the Indian national movement and misrepresents to his countrymen the present political situation in this country, it is no wonder that his lieutenant in the Commons should harp upon the same key. The MacDonald Government have stepped into Tory shoes and talk of "no surrender" to Indian agitation. While the Gandhi movement seeks peacefully to win for India a truly democratic Swaraj, a Swaraj for the people, the British Premier has the hardihood to stigmatise it as "nominally non-violent." In fact he betrays his anxiety over the fact that the atmosphere in India has remained very largely non-violent by his assertion that it is "a sort of negative non-violence which is more hampering than positive violence". The assertion illuminates the helplessness of the Labour Government in tackling an essentially non-violent movement and their abject dependence upon the bureaucracy in India. Mr. Benn showed how helpless he is and how abject is his dependence, how honest is the information furnished to him when he, cornered by Mr. Brockway who assured him that the Congress leaders had categorically denied the bureaucracy's allegation that they had "wilfully perverted the purpose of the Sarda Act", told the House: "I can only give information supplied to me. I have not seen that denial, but I would be glad if honourable gentlemen will bring it to my notice and we will weigh it."

There are a number of matters relating to the present policy of the authorities in India which Mr. Benn and his colleagues ought to "weigh". They should have begun the process long ago but they are in no mood to do so. Had Mr. Benn cared to depend less upon official documents from India than upon information supplied by impartial observers he would have realized the necessity, let us charitably assume, of cutting out from his speech all those irrelevances about trade and finance, about irrigation works in India, about Indianisation of the Army, about the Indian marine regarding every one of which his laboured defence shows how just the nationalist complaint in India is that Britain is bent on giving India the shadow of Home Rule and not the substance. Mr. Benn told the Commons that "the vast majority of the people in India were peacefully pursuing their daily lives in quiet enjoyment of all blessings of settled and ordered Government". The Indian situation could not have been more grotesquely parodied by a responsible Minister of the Crown. Simla despatches may have told this to Mr. Benn, but the accounts given of the Indian situation in the official organ of his own party, the "Daily Herald", have told a different tale, and we cannot assume that Mr. Benn ignores what the "Daily Herald" says. Is he not aware that no self-respecting Indian can be in "quiet enjoyment" of those "blessings" of ordered Government, when that Government, ruling by Ordinances, has deprived him of the right of free speech and association in large parts of the country, has jailed practically all his leaders, the very men and women who have influence enough to keep the people on the path of non-violence, and has shown by its conduct that it has one and only one remedy to meet discontent—resolute rule? Mr. Benn insults Indian intelligence when he reiterates the hackneyed offer of the Round Table Conference, trots out the bogey of minorities, forgetting that Indians are more concerned in solving the minority question than any foreigners could be. Mr. Benn says "the archaic principle of "Divide and Rule" is not the principle on which our Commonwealth has been built". Why then does he harp on the misleading half-truth that with comparative few exceptions Mahomedans have held themselves aloof from the national movement? He has ignored Mr. Slocombe's interview with Mahatma Gandhi, thus showing that he is not ready to negotiate an honourable sentiment. Instead there is in his speech emphasis upon that "historic document", the forthcoming Simon Report. Mr. Benn should have no illusions about the reception that awaits this precious 'historic document" in this country. He himself says that there is in India an "insurgence of national aspirations" and this insurgence will have nothnig to do with the palliatives the Report may recommend. When Mr. Benn tells the Commons that "strong hands and iron heels cannot compel Indian peasants to buy British goods" he is, however, on the right track. Let him realise also that strong hands and iron heels cannot compel Indians to accept the shadow of Home Rule. Let him be prepared to deal with the only man who can deliver the goods, Mahatma Gandhi, if he wishes his country to secure peace with India. Otherwise he will be doing his country the greatest disservice any responsible Minister has rendered. He wants to await "the restoration of normal conditions". Does he imagine that repression and more repression will crush the national movement? If he does, he has read the history of Ireland and America without profit and knows nothing of India.

THE NIZAM'S MANIFESTO

—:o:—

We regret that His Exalted Highness the Nizam should have allowed himself to issue a manifesto virtually asking the Musalmans in British India to refrain from taking part in national activities. His Exalted Highness enjoys a unique position of respect, born of an aloof dignity, and it is because he commands our respect that we regret the manifesto H. E. H. has issued. It is also open to the danger of being used for separatist ends. But at this stage we can only hope that no such use will be made of it although signs are not wanting that Anglo-India will certainly do so. His Exalted Highness can, however, effectively undo any such mischievous attempt by asking with equal emphasis the communalist Musalmans to refrain from activities hostile to a permanent Hindu-Muslim understanding, without which, as His Exalted Highness knows, there is no bright future for India whether British or Indian. Further, having publicly expressed his concern at the present state of British India, it would be in the fitness of things to advise the Government. His Exalted Highness' faithful friend and ally —although they insist on being the "Paramount Power"—not to make matters worse on their side. We offer this suggestion to His Exalted Highness because we know that he is one of those who can help in bringing peace, provided the "healing touch" is applied to all parties.

THE APOLOGY.

—:o:—

The anxiety of official Labour to placate the Tories was considerably in evidence in Mr. Benn's speech on the Indian situation on Monday, but it reached its high water mark in his apologising, like a guilty child, to the Opposition for the permission given by the authorities in India to Mr. Slocombe to interview Gandhiji. He told the Commons that "he gathered that the grant of the interview was to some extent due to a misunderstanding, which would not recur." "Please, sir, I won't do it again", says Mr. Benn, in effect and the Tory Press and politicians will be elated over the apology. But why should there be any "misunderstanding" at all, and why should Mr. Benn have been apologetic? Is Mahatma Gandhi to be treated as an ordinary prisoner and refused the slightest contact with the outside world? Mr. Benn should have congratulated Mr. Slocombe on having secured the interview which has paved the way for negotiations assuming that the British Government is genuinely anxious for an honourable settlement. Did not talk with Parnell in jail enable a former British Government to get out of their Irish difficulty?

WELL DONE.

—:o:—

A redeeming feature of the deplorable situation in Bhendy Bazar is the splendid humanitarian work of the Congress volunteers in carrying away the wounded to the newly opened Congress Hospital and other hospitals and their persistent efforts to pacify the crowds, and regulate traffic. At great personal sacrifice is this work being carried through and it has deservedly won public appreciation. The discipline of the Congress volunteers is praiseworthy and a tribute was paid to it only the other day by certain European pedestrians who believed that they would be harmed when wedged in a procession and by another European gentleman whose life was saved on Monday night. And yet the Congress is the organisation which certain self-imposed trustees of India would dearly like to be declared by Government an illegal body and suppressed.

PARSIS & NATIONALISM

WHAT SORABJI BENGALI WROTE.

(BY G. K. N.)

Sohrabji Sapurji Bengali wrote in days when the term Indian was not current. There was the old odious "Native" equivalent in common use. There is no question of the Parsis participating in the present struggle for Indian emancipation. The difference of opinion lies only as to the basis and the method of the titanic encounter. That, however, some of the best among the community are at one with the most advanced leaders among the non-Parsis in India is proved by the public spirit of men like Mr. Khurshed Nariman, Mr. K. F. Bharucha, Mr. Rustam Dhondi and quite a number who do their bit in obscurity in donating thousands of rupees towards the encouragement of Khadi manufacture and discouraging drink—the two pivotal doctrines of Gandhiji. In Sindh, we have Rustam Sidhwa, in Nagpur Avari, for all India we have Mr. Farumarz Ginwala, Solicitor. The most successful combatants against 'tari' consumption in Gujarat were two Parsis now both in jail. The aggregate of their exertions forms a substantial contribution towards the efforts for freedom,—efforts which are considered legitimate by the noblest minds in Britain.

To interpolate a personal note. I believe that the advanced Hindus are in one point not on the track which would lead to permanent success. That they should not learn the lesson about alcohol from history, ancient as well as contemporary, is regrettable. What is wanted is not that the palm trees should be destroyed because among the other admittedly valuable products it yields tari. We might as well destroy rice because in most parts of China and Burma a spirituous liquor is manufactured from it. There are many articles of food like molasses from which, for instance, rum is manufactured. The liquor that is permitted to be distilled by Government is a species of slow poison. Our Indian attempt should be directed not to the annihilation of means for production of healthful liquors. They should be diverted to distilling pure wines and spirits and simultaneously to the stoppage of the import of foreign stuff.

IDENTITY OF INTEREST.

Recently, some of the Parsi papers have again thought it necessary to emphasise the identity of interests of the Parsis and those of the other Indians. It might appear strange that such a question should be raised at this period of Parsi history. Since, however, it has been before the public, it is not only interesting but imperative to remember that the leaders of the community seventy-two years ago opined that the Parsis must throw in their lot with other Indians. One of the most interpid public men of the day was Sorabji Shahpurji Bengali, a man of outstanding parts and one whose breadth of vision might give lessons in political outlook even to young men of this generation.

It appears that in 1858 some Parsis resented the appellation of "Native" as applied to them in common with the other autochthonous dwellers of India. They wanted to be regarded as Persians. In his luminous diction of compelling argument, Sorabji Bengali administers them a rebuke in his article in the "Rast Goftar" of February 1858. Before I produce the passage, I would preface it by an observation that Sorabji Bengali was the person who dared to address a communication to the Viceroy of the day, Lord Lytton, objecting to the proposed abolition of import duties on all Manchester cotton fabrics shipped into this country, as a blow to the economic weal of India.

The reference to the "sepoys of Bengalis who have rebelled" of course is with regard to the mutiny of 1857.

REPROVES SELFISH PARSIS.

"English writers dealing with any subject relating to the indigenous people of India do not make a distinction between the Parsis and the other inhabitants of this country. They characterise all of them as "natives". This is not approved by certain Parsis. They want that just as the Europeans in India are considered a separate race, so also the Parsis must be reckoned and the term "native" should not be applied to them in common with the other occupiers of this country. The word native connotes a person who is born in a particular country. The Parsis have come and settled in this land these eleven hundred years. During this period, forty generations of them have taken birth here in succession. The suggestion, therefore, that some of them make that they should not be accounted natives is really amazing. If it is argued that the Parsis are not original inhabitants of this country, that they are immigrants from a foreign land and, therefore, they should be considered separate from the indigenous people, then it is a mistake. For if we admit this plea, we shall have to consider as non-natives the Israelites who have settled on the Malabar Coast for thousands of years and who originally came to this country from the Persian Gulf. Similarly, the Rohilas who are of Pathan extraction and who have settled in India after the Musalman conquest also cannot come under this designation. In like manner, all the peoples of Northern India and the sepoys of Bengal who have recently rebelled against the Government cannot be considered natives. For from history and other evidence, it is now established that the people of Northern India who are taller in stature than the other occupiers of this land and stronger in constitution have not descended from the aboriginal inhabitants of India, but that their ancestors immigrated into this country from the Northern mountainous land beyond Persia. If we admit the contention of those who do not desire the Parsis to be reckoned among the natives and if we make further investigations, we shall find that the Kolis of Gujarat, the Bhillas of Khandesh, the Mahars of Deccan, the Telegus of Madras and people of like category in stature and darker in the pigment of their skin and who are easily distinguishable from the other inhabitants of India, should alone to be reckoned as the natives of India. For it is these races who are the original dwellers of India, the others having only come gradually and effected a lodgement here. Therefore, the distinction between the Parsis and others which the English writers refuse to make is found to be justifiable on an examination of the term.

DON'T KEEP ALOOF.

Not only this, but considering the relations in which the Parsis stand to this country, the term is duly applicable to them. Should the Parsis desire not to be considered natives, they would be charged with being forgetful of the gratitude for the asylum given to their ancestors, who abandoned Persia, by the people of India. Further, under these circumstances, they would fail to discharge the obligations towards the other communities in this country. It is an undoubted fact that among the people of India, the Parsis occupy the premier position in intelligence, practical ability and reforms. In order to maintain the same and to lend further prestige to it, they should rather than keep aloof from the other inhabitants of this land bind themselves with the strong tie of courteousness and brotherly affection with them. They should participate in their joys and sorrows and commingle with them in every other respect on a basis of confraternity. The philanthropy of any charitable Parsi who proposes to benefit the entirety of the Parsi population, if he is not anxious to extend the advantage of his benevolence to others, will be of little use, for in comparison with the population of twenty crores of this country, the number of fifty or sixty thousands Parsis would thereby sink into insignificance.

'AMERICA' AND INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In its issue of the 26th instant the "Times of India" has a letter from one anti-humbug giving details of the American method of treating boot-leggers and negroes. Such details are given because of the fact that an American visitor to India was horrified to find the manner in which Satyagrahis were treated in some parts of Gujerat. Yet the Local European Association always goes on making appeals to Americans to join the Association even inviting them to join the Auxiliary Forces. One can understand British people forming Associations because they have an object in keeping India a subject nation. But what an average Indian is not able to understand is that non-British people such as French, Greeks, Italian, Swiss, Americans and other nationals who have nothing to do with the administration of the Government in this country should also be members of the European Association—which Association is nothing else but purely a political organization and latterly an organization bent upon thwarting the legitimate attempts of the people of this country to become free. But the time has now come in the existing circumstances in the country that such of the Europeans as are not Britishers should have seriously to consider whether they should continue to be members of an Association whose object is the prolongation of the subjection of this country.

These non-Britishers are in this country to do business and they exist in this country because of their dealings with the Indian people. If these people continue to be members of the European Association in view of the present-day policy of this Association, then the Indian people can only come to one conclusion and that is that non-Britishers and Americans also are interested in the perpetual subjection of this country. The sooner non-Britishers make their position clear as to their attitude towards this country at the present moment the better not only for them but for their own respective countries.

—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Thy Meat, My Poison.

"It (the Press Ordinance) appears to have been unforeseen by the Indian editors and political leaders, although it should have been plain that the Government could not remain inactive while the papers, both vernacular and Anglo-Indian, were printing the wildest indictment and abuse,"—so says the "New Statesman" of London. We do not know of any Anglo-Indian paper in India that has been proceeded against because it printed as, in fact, every Anglo-Indian paper does print, "the wildest incitement and abuse" against the national movement for freedom and its leaders. But the "New Statesman", for obvious reasons, is not thinking of this omission. The reference, in fact, is to papers conducted in English by Indians and that being so, we need not be astonished at the lack of logic and sense of fairness in the certificate that the "New Statesman" has issued to the Government in this country. The sum total of the knowledge possessed by British papers or, for that matter, the generality of Britishers about India, consists of what is supplied through despatches from the "men on the spot" or from special correspondents who, with rare exceptions, such as Mr. Slocombe, know little and care to learn less.

Two Values.

Nor need we wonder at the infidelity to the traditional principle of British journalism that no interference with the freedom of the Press shall be allowed except through the ordinary law. That principle is confined to the four corners of Great Britain. It is much too sacred to be transported abroad and polluted by contact with the outside world. The "New Statesman", like many other British journals and journalists, is a blind votary of the old Imperialism which has got two sets of values in every matter including the freedom of the Press: one for "Home" and the other for the colonies and dependencies. At "Home" even during such a grave emergency and period of danger as the Great War no Government dared to curtail the freedom of the Press in spite of a series of very serious "leakages" and of any amount of the "wildest" indiscretions committed by papers and their correspondents. In the present instance also censorship of news from India is positively unpalatable. Says the "New Statesman": "There is, of course, a strong feeling in England against it and a widespread demand for full publicity, no matter what the development of a very serious situation may be." In India, however, freedom, as understood by the British, means —the Press Ordinance. But then, inconsistency is the staple of Imperialism.

World-wide Interest.

Mahatma Gandhi's campaign has aroused world-wide interest. But the news about the nationalist movement in India upon which the European Press bases its conclusions comes to it from London. The details are taken from the despatches of notoriously anti-Indian correspondents in India of Fleet Street journals. The "Prager Presse," one of the most influential newspapers in Czecho-Slovakia, gives in its issues of May 5 and 6 a number of columns to news from India, featuring the arrest of the Mahatma and giving a translation of the communique issued on the occasion by the Government of Bombay. But the details it mentions of the progress of the nationalist movement in various parts of India are based on accounts given by the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Sunday Despatch" and this Czech journal informs its readers that when "Dr. Kitchlon," —this is how it spells Dr. Kitchlew —was arrested, "he barricaded himself in his villa in Amicar (Amritsar) and the police had to storm it in order to capture him." What lies these British journalists propagate! There is certainly urgent need for a bureau of Indian information under Congress auspices to be established in some central place in Europe like Geneva.

Fowled.

Client: "You seem to treat the poultry better than the guests here?"

Waiter: "What do you mean, Sir?"

Client: "You seem to leave the poultry unplucked."

DIRECT ACTION THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

Indian Merchants' Earnest Appeal For Sanity To Viceroy.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE A DEBATING PLACE.

The following letter has been sent to the Viceroy on behalf of the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

14th May, 1930.

To,
His Excellency the Viceroy,
Simla.

Your Excellency,

In order to put forward a correct picture of the events occurring from the time of the appointment of the Simon Commission up to the present time, it is necessary that we put the important events in a chronological order. We need not, however, make any comment on the appointment of the Simon Commission which, as Your Excellency is aware, was boycotted unanimously by all the Indian parties. We will, therefore, in putting the events in their chronological order, begin with the speech delivered by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on....

(1) Mr. MacDonald's speech that India will become a new dominion within the next few months. (2) Your Excellency's announcement dated 1st November, 1929. (3) Delhi Manifesto by the Indian Leaders. (4) Mr. Benn's speech in Parliament, and his second speech in which he said that Dominion Status was in action. (5) Mr. MacDonald's letter to Mr. Baldwin. (6) Gandhiji's interview with Your Excellency at Delhi on the eve of the Lahore Congress and its breakdown. (7) Earl Russel's speech. (8) Your Excellency's speech in the Assembly, in which you mentioned that definition of an aim is not the same as its being reached. (9) Gandhiji's 11 points. (10) Gandhiji's ultimatum to Your Excellency.

The speech of Mr. MacDonald, although not made by him in his official capacity, as he was not then the Prime Minister, did raise, as it was bound to do, a ray of hope in the minds of the people. Everybody expected the Labour Party to come into power sooner or later, and there was reasonable justification for an expectation that when the Labour Party did so they would treat the Indian problem sympathetically. Mr. MacDonald's speech was, therefore, of great significance to India. Naturally, therefore, with the advent of the Labour Party in the Government, people began to speculate whether the promise was going to be fulfilled. In the past, promises made most solemnly had more often been broken than fulfilled. It was, therefore, not unnatural if people hesitated to lay too much faith even on the Labour Government; but faith in Your Excellency, coupled with the Labour Government in England, helped to keep the hopes alive. It was in such a favourable atmosphere that Your Excellency's famous pronouncement was made. Although it was vague in many directions, it was welcomed. With wonderful unanimity it was given a warm reception. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the one hand and Mr. Sastri on the other put their signatures on what is now called the Delhi Manifesto. At the same time, discordant voices were raised, and it was said that the pronouncement was so vague that no reliance could be placed thereupon. Subsequent events show that such criticism was not altogether unjustified. But, the whole of India decided to ascertain in unequivocal terms how far the country could rest on the basis of the pronouncement (as it stood) and the holding of the Round Table Conference. The statement, particularly about Dominion Status, had to be made clear. A clear definition of the function of the Round Table Conference was needed. Certain views were expressed in the Delhi Manifesto and it was hoped that if the British Cabinet wanted to solve the problem in reality they would meet the points raised in it.

LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE OF DELHI MANIFESTO.

At about this time an important debate took place in the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George pointedly drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the interpretation which had been put forward on the pronouncement by the Indian Leaders, but Mr. Benn declined to add to, or omit a word of, the pronouncement made by Your Excellency. The debate, therefore, did not carry the matter an inch farther. Yet Mr. Benn's spirit with which the whole speech was pervaded, did not fail to have its effect on India. Mr. MacDonald's letter to Mr. Baldwin referred to above, however, instead of improving matters made the situation worse. India wanted an early establishment of Dominion Status, and the leaders welcomed your pronouncement on this assumption alone. Naturally the question arose, whether the assumption was justified. And, Gandhiji in order to clear up the issue asked for a definite assurance that India was called upon to participate in the Conference on the basis of Dominion Status being granted immediately. There was nothing new in it. It was only a logical consequence of the Delhi Manifesto wherein it was unanimously stated that: "We understand, however, that the Conference is to meet not to discuss when Dominion Status is to be established but to frame a scheme of Dominion Constitution for India." In the interest of all concerned it was very important that no vagueness was left to cause any misunderstanding. In the interview which Gandhiji had with Your Excellency, it was made very clear by you that you could not give any such asurance. Probably under the existing circumstances you could not comply with Gandhiji's demand.

ELEVEN POINTS.

But whatever constitutional difficulties may have existed in the way of giving such an assurance as was demanded by Gandhiji, it is difficult to believe that it was not possible for the Government to prove, by its deeds and spirit, that "Dominion Status was in action." How far that spirit, has been shown by the Government is clear from subsequent events. Gandhiji, realising the difficulties of Your Excellency and that of the British Cabinet in giving any such assurance, probably due to the Simon Commission not having concluded its enquiry, reduced his immediate demand to the following eleven points:—

(1) Total Prohibition; (2) Reduction of the ratio to 1s. 4d. (3) Reduction of land revenue by at least 50 per cent and making it subject to legislative control. (4) Abolition of the salt tax. (5) Reduction of the military expenditure by at least 50 per cent. (6) Reduction of the salaries of the highest grade service to one half or less so as to suit the reduced revenue. (7) Protective Tariff for foreign cloth. (8) Passage of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill. (9) Discharge of all political prisoners save those condemned for murder, wthdrawal of all political prosecutions and abrogation of Section 124A. Regulation III of 1818, and the like and permission to all Indian exiles to return; (10) Abolition of the C. I. D. or its popular control and (11) Issue of licenses to use fire-arms for self-defence.

ILLUSORY HOPES AND THE LAST STRAW.

It can be seen that at least six of them, namely:—

(a) Total prohibition; (b) Reduction of the ratio to 1s. 4d. (3) Abolition of the salt tax. (d) Protective Tariff for foreign cloth. (e) Passage of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill, and (f) Discharge of all political prisoners save those condemned for murder, withdrawal of all political prosecutions and abrogation of Section 124A. Regulation III of 1818 and the like and permission to all Indian exiles to return," are such as have been discussed from time to time in and outside the Legislatures and the opinion of the people has been fully expressed thereon. There could be no difficulty in meeting a number of those demands. But, unfortunately, Government gave little response. Far from making the people feel that Dominion Status was in action, it was being made abundantly clear that the Government were bent upon having their own ways against the will of the people. Mr MacDonald's letter to Mr. Baldwin, Earl Russel's speech and Your Excellency's speech in the Legislative Assembly indicated in unequivocal terms that hopes had been built where no justification existed. Arrests of Messrs. Ramananda Chatterjee and Subhas Chandra Bose were the first indications in that direction. Those who criticised the Delhi Manifesto appeared to be right. Those who hesitated to cast doubts upon the pronouncement in the beginning now began to feel doubtful about their own wisdom. The Tariff Bill was the proverbial "last straw" on the camel's back in regard to those who wanted to give a fair chance to the Round Table Conference. It clearly dawned upon everyone's mind that the definition of the goal was quite different from its achievement. People rightly put it to themselves that if the British Cabinet wanted to establish Dominion Status in a reasonably short period, why should there be all this hesitation about accepting even some of the 11 points.

PEOPLE PROVOKED TO RETALIATE.

Direct action for "achieving the goal was the only remedy suggested by the leaders. The only thing which remained to be decided was its form. Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience, others, if they do not actively adopt it, most actively sympathise with it. There is not one leader with a reasonable number of followers today in the country who is opposed to this movement. It may be pertinently asked,—Why do people want to defy the laws? Is it a pleasure to get one's head broken or to court jail? The answer is surely in the negative. But there seems to be no other alternative. Government have made it impossible for even the most moderate-minded people to help the former. People have lost faith in the Government. The doubt, which, according to Your Excellency, "existed in India about the sincerity of the British parties" exists even, today, in an intensified form. The situation has simply gone from bad to worse.

We may assure Your Excellency that we have great regard for Your Excellency's personality. We fully appreciate the efforts made by you to bring about a solution. We realise that you still desire to see the present strife ended, but we would be failing in our duty if we did not say that is most tragic that these events have synchronised with the regime of a noble Viceroy, events more befitting the rule of a reactionary ruler. Brutal and barbarous assaults on peaceful men, and even on women, have been perpetrated, which have at several places provoked people to retaliate, followed by firing by the police, thus culminating in huge losses of innocent lives. Rule by law is being replaced by rule by Ordinances. The press is gagged. The noblest children of the country have been cast into prison. Noble, selfless, virtuous men—men that the proudest country in the world would be proud to own—have been incarcerated. Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of peace, a man fit for reverence has been put into jail. These things, though most repugnant to Your Excellency, have been perpetrated. What could be greater condemnation of the present system of government than the fact that such a state of the affairs should at all exist. It is no wonder, therefore, if people have become desperate. The situation demands a different remedy. Correct analysis of the situation, greater foresight, and noble courage are the desiderate at the time. Let us put the present position in a nut shell.

R. T. CONFERENCE—A MERE DEBATE?

The position of the Government is that they still stick to their original proposal, (viz), of the Round Table Conference and invite the people to participate. Nobody knows what is to be the function of the Round Table Conference. The terms of reference are yet to be defined. Whether it is going to be a sort of Tribunal where the Indian leaders have to state their views without having any hand in the framing of the constitution, or whether it is going to be a body to frame a scheme for the constitution of Dominion Status, which eventually will be put before the Parliament with the approval of the Cabinet, no one knows. On the other hand, there are the eleven points of Gandhiji, on the basis of which he is prepared to offer his co-operation. The ordinary man undoubtedly sees more preciseness and logic in Gandhiji's demand. It is, therefore, desirable to throw greater light on what exactly this Round Table Conference is to be. If it is going to be a body where the question if framing a constitution for Dominion Status is to be decided, then it should be definitely known as early as possible, so that those who have refused at present to give their co-operation may seriously consider whether it is not worth the country's while to accept the proposal. On the other hand, if it is going to be a mere debating place where the leaders will have no more hand in framing the constitution than stating their case before the representatives of His Majesty's Government for their favourable or unfavourable consideration, then it is equally essential that India should know her position. But, from the mutual point of view that is of India and Great Britain, it seems most desirable that the terms of reference of the Round Table Conference, its function, and attitude of the British Cabinet with regard to the period within which Dominion Status may be established, should be clearly and unequivocally defined.

WANTED A DEFINITE STATEMENT.

For our part, we have not the least hesitation in impressing it upon Your Excellency that the only remedy to deal with the present discontent is a definite statement by the Government and the British Cabinet that the function of the Round Table Conference is to prepare a constitution for the immediate establishment of Dominion Status. We are sure that if such an action is taken the present strife will end and Gandhiji will give his co-operation. If, however, this is not done, the only interpretation which could be put on the past pronouncement would be that there is no real desire on the part of Great Britain to pursue a policy of conciliation, that all talk of establishment of Dominion Status is mere hollow promise, that the primary object is to bargain for the maximum co-operation of the people with the minimum concession. We think it our duty to tell Your Excellency that if such is the policy of the Government, which we hope it is not, it is entirely wrong and, we assure Your Excellency, it is not going to succeed. In spite of all our domestic troubles, it is the unanimous desire of the people to see Dominion Status established at as early a date as possible.

People are determined to achieve their object even at the greatest sacrifice, and no peace is possible until the goal is reached.

RULE BY FORCE OR CONCILIATION.

Two courses only are, left open to the Government, either to rule by sheer force or to follow a policy of conciliation. It may be that the Government can rule the country by force, only temporarily but not with the co-operation and goodwill of the people. The only alternative which could lead India to her destiny and which alone could benefit both the countries, i.e., India and Britain, is a policy of conciliation. We therefore suggest that a definite announcement about the function of the Round Table Conference such as is suggested by us should be made without delay. Statesmanship demands that Britain should take a courageous step and end the present strife in consultation with the National leaders to the mutual and permanent benefit of India and Britain.

"WOMEN MUST WIN INDIA'S FREEDOM."

Devi Satyavati's Statement.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, May 27.

The following is the full statement made by Satyavati Devi, before the Magistrate:—

Full text of Devi Satyavatis statemtnt "I am Swami Shradhanand's grand-daughter and Dhani Ram Advocate's daughter and I have two little children. Ordinarily my place was in my home. But at a time when my motherland is passing through life and death struggle. I am, one of millions of India's women and only one of thousands of Delhi's women who have left their hearth and home and their traditional seclusion muster under Mahatma Gandhi's standard to fight non-violent battle of our Motherlad's freedom; and yet there are more to come.

I am required to furnish security against alleged seditious speeches, This is the feeling of indictment of foreign domination, which has compelled traditionally meek and secluded womanhood of India to cast aside habits and customs of ages and to join the ranks of those who are fighting for the birthright of India's toiling millions.

I may be tried and cast into prison to-day. But foreign domination already has been tried at the bar of public opinion. The only in moments of extreme crisis have women taken the field, when the burden of foreign domination or load of oppression has become intolerable.

In India this is first time since days of Rani Lakshimibai our great woman-worrior ancestor that we abandoned our homes and our children to redeem our Motherland from foreign bondage and neither threat of dungeons nor of bullets and merciless beatings can deter us from duty which we owe to ourselves and coming generations.

The day of Government that dreads statement of facts from lips of defenceless women, who are incapable of violence and rigorously eschew violence and whose peaceful demonstrations are subjected to brutal assaults by armed mercenaries. I and thousands of my sisters are ready to suffer but we must win India's freedom.

A CONUNDRUM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst there is a demand for resignations of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji, representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Legislatures, by 56 commercial associations of Bombay,—and of which Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, S. N. Haji, M. A. Master and Co., are the moving spirits,—and whilst Ahmedabad is asking for the resignation of the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai, it is a conundrum that nothing is done or spoken about resignation of Mr. S. N. Haji, the representative of Sholapur on the Assembly, and he, their representative still sits smugly in the Assembly in spite of what has happened at Sholapur.

It is because the love of Mr. Haji for his bill is greater than his duty constituency? If any one should have resigned as a protest against Martial Law at Sholapur, it should be Mr. S. N. Haji. Will he say why he sticks to his seat? Will Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Lalji Naranji say what is the advice they gave him, and I ask this of the said gentlemen because it is due to their valuable and influential support that Mr. Haji got into the Assembly?—Yours, etc.,

LAKMIDAS RAWJEE TAIRSEE.

KING SUFFERS FROM RHEUMATISM.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 27.

It is officially announced that King has for some days been suffering from painful though localised rheumatism of right hip.

His Majesty has been advised not to attend courts to-night and to-morrow but the King hopes to be able to fulfil his engagements later in week. It is learnt that trouble is not serious and is not connected with his recent illness. —Reuter.

MUSLIM "LEADERS" AND PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

A Contrast.

"The Muslim Outlook."—A few days ago we appealed to Mussalmans of light and leading in the country to proceed to Peshawar in order to see things with their own eyes and help their brothers in distress. Our appeal was emphatically endorsed by a Muslim journalist of the town (now unfortunately arrested), who asked political leaders of India, in the name of God, to visit the Frontier Province and see how their countrymen were faring there. It is, however, a matter of shame for the Muslim community that not a single prominent Mussalmans has responded to the appeal, and Sikh Jatha are on their way to Peshawar. Muslims who have never laid any claim to leadership are also proceeding to the Frontier, but those who always pose as leaders of the community appear to be sublimely unconscious of the tragedy enacted in that province. While exhorting prominent Mussalmans to do their duty by the people of Peshawar, we pointed out how almost immediately after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru and the late Swami Shradhanand had come over to the Punjab, the declaration of Martial Law notwithstanding. Pandit Malaviya, it will be seen, has in the present instance also decided to proceed to Peshawar to administer relief to the dependants of those who lost their lives or received serious injuries in the disturbances. He has started a Peshawar Relief Fund and has already got Rs. 10,000 in hand. But what have the Mussalman leaders done? So far from doing anything, they appear to have become tongue-tied, for with a few honourable exceptions, they have not dared to express a word of sympathy with the people of the Frontier Province. Callousness could hardly go further.

DHARASANA FIGHT TO CONTINUE.

(Continued from page 1.)

have declined to take any food unless they are given regular diet. At 7 p.m. that day some policemen, they say, gave them drinking water from their own stock.

Arrangements have been made for all districts in Gujerat and Bombay to send batches of volunteers to Dharasana.—A. P.

"MOST DARING NON-VIOLENT REVOLUTIONARY."

—:o:—

CHRISTIANS PRAY FOR MAHATMA'S SUCCESS.

BANGALORE, May 26.

The Indian Christians Annual conference at United Theological College offered special prayers tonight that success might soon attend Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent struggle and that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State might have the strength to do the right thing at the right moment and thus fulfil the glorious mission of establishing lasting peace among India's millions.

Mr. Chakkrai a Madras Delegate, addressing a cosmopolitan gathering at Bourdillion Hall drew a parallel between Mahatma Gandhi's movement and Lord Jesus's method in the struggle for the freedom of Palestine from Roman Influence. He described Mahatma Gandhi as the most daring non-violent revolutionary the world had ever produced.—A. P.

ONE YEAR FOR MRS. DURGABAI.

MADRAS, May 26.

Mrs. Durgabhai was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment for defying Order under Section 144 at Arni. Sentences passed on her will run consecutively. Thus in all she will undergo imprisonment for one year.

She is classed "A" class prisoner. —Free Press.

LONDON, May 27.

The "Daily Mail" has made a gift of £10,000 to Miss Amy Johnson in recognition of her feat.—Reuter.

WORLD OF SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET.

—:o:—

Closing Scores.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE vs. WORCESTERSHIRE.
(At Bristol.)
Worcester 156.
Gloucester 280 (Root 5 for 95).
Worcester 50 for 2.
Stumps were taken before tea.

DERBYSHIRE vs. NORTHANTS.
(At Derby).
Northants 182.
Derby 89 for 6.
Stumps were removed before tea.

LEICESTERSHIRE vs. NOTTS.
(At Leicester.)
Notts 153.
Leicester 86 (Voce 4 for 28, Larwood 3 for 20).
Notts 216 (George Gun 51; Geary 4 for 102).

YORKSHIRE vs. KENT.
(At Leeds)
Kent 205.
Yorkshire 198 (Sutcliffe 89; Freeman 4 for 75, Peach 4 for 38.)
Kent 289 (Woolley 119; Robinson 4 for 85.)

SUSSEX vs. SOMERSET.
(At Brighton).
Somerset 105.
Sussex 223 (Harold Gilligan 53.)
Somerset 119 for 7.

WARWICKSHIRE vs ESSEX.
(At Birmingham.)
Warwickshire 501 for 6 declared (Bates who was not out on Saturday with 61 was out to-day for 110. Wyatt 78, Parsons 52).
Essex 113 for 4.

The county matches began on Monday were remarkable for the brilliant play of the Test players Sutcliffe, Woolley and Wyatt. The Yorkshire crack scored 89 against Kent, playing a fine defensive innings Woolley gave a delightful, display hitting up 119 in his own inimitable way. Wyatt again proved his value to the Warwickshire side when he compiled 78 against Essex.

South Africa And Bloodstock.

—:o:—

IMPORTATION OF GELDINGS PROHIBITED.

Th decision of the South African Jockey Club to prohibit the importation of geldings for racing purposes is not expected to affect English breeders much.

The South African market is not an extensive one, and according to the Stud Book, only two hundred horses have been sent there during the last four years. Of these about 60 per cent. would be geldings.

In the United States, there is no absolute prohibition of geldings, but a duty has to be paid on those which are imported.

Entire horses are welcomed in both countries, as it is recognised that fresh blood from England is necessary if the standard is to be maintained.

"GOVT. BY LAW HAS CEASED TO EXIST."

"Govt. By Lathi And Bullets Has Taken Its Place."

PATEL'S WARNING TO AUTHORITIES.

LAHORE, May 26.

Mr. V. J. Patel addressed a mammoth meeting which was attended by over a lakh of people this evening outside the Mochi Gate.

In the course of his speech Mr. Patel said: "The Government of India desire that the truth about civil disobedience movement should not be known to our countrymen. One province does not know what is happening in another. Similarly one district does not know the state of affairs in another.

The Government of India also desire that the truth about the movement should not be known to the outside world. Censorship of such rigorous character has never been known in the history of the world.

BRITAIN WARNED.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said: "Government by law and ceased to exist, Government by ordinance, government by lathi and bullets has taken its place. I am afraid the result will be serious. I wish to warn the Government that if the faith of the people in non-violence preached by the revered leader Gandhiji disappears owing to the present ruthless policy of the Government, it will be an evil day not only for India but also for England."

GOVT. CHALLENGED.

Proceeding Mr. Patel said: "I challenge the Government if they have courage to send every person that violate laws to prison. But surely they know the result. Mr. Patel paid a tribute to all the numerous Satyagrahis who have been the victim of lathis and bullets. He said the Government had by its policy made any negotiations impossible. The terms offered by Mahatma Gandhi to the representative of the "Daily Herald" would be difficult to, put through the Congress in the present atmosphere.

BOYCOTT.

Concluding Mr. Patel said the programme to which he attached greatest importance was the boycott of foreign cloth in general and British goods in particular. Englishman were here for pounds shilling and pence. Once Indians made it impossible for them to have any trade here, they will have no interest here. On no account Indians should buy anything made in Britain and if only they could carry out the programme for six months Englishmen's interest in India would cease.—Free Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA MADE TO GET DOWN AT CAMPBELLPUR.

Refused Permission To Interview Convicted Leaders In Jail.

LAHORE, May 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who left Rawalpindi yesterday for Peshawar was met at Campbellpore Railway station and served with a notice from the Chief Commissioner prohibiting his entry into the Frontier.

In a written reply he stated he was going to give relief to his countrymen in distress, that the Regulation under which he was being prohibited entry applied to suspects and not to known persons like himself and he considered it his duty to contest the correction of the order and that he would continue the journey to Peshawar and suffer arrest and trial.

It was learnt at Khairpur that police had made the party accompanying Pandit Malaviya to alight and to get into train returning to Rawalpindi. Pandit Malaviya on learning this got down at Campbellpore where he is holding consultation.—A. P.

—:o:—

Returning To Rawalpindi.

Pandit Malaviya left Lahore yesterday by the Calcutta Mail. His plan had been to go to Rawalpindi but in view of the large number of arrests of people who were going to the station to meet him yesterday and the situation created by the authorities in connection with the Sikh Jatha going to Peshawar, local workers sent pressing requests to Panditji at Lahore to visit Jhelum en route to Rawalpindi. Panditji, therefore decided to break journey at Jhelum and then to proceed to Rawalpindi to-day.

POLICE ZULUM CONDEMNED.

On arrival at Jhelum Panditji addressed a meeting on the banks of the Jhelum. He strongly condemned the atrocities which were being perpetrated by the Police and the military in Jhelum and said that no Government could indulge in them. He declared that all this, however, did not curb the spirit which had spread among the people and asked the audience to boycott foreign cloth and take to regular spinning.

Panditji then motored to Lala Musa where he arrived at ten at night and addressed a public meeting. He took from the audience a pledge for the boycott of foreign cloth and use of Khadder.

Leaving Lala Musa the party arrived at Gujerat at 11 p.m.

Panditji wished to interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan of Peshawar and the Punjab leaders who are now confined in the local special jail but was refused permission. Goswani Ganesh Dutt and Pandit Govind Malaviya addressed a large gathering in the local temple this morning.

Panditji and party are leaving to-day by the Calcutta Mail for Rawalpindi.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

BULSAR, May 27.

Batch of 25 volunteers that arrived this afternoon at Dungari Station from Surat with a view to marching to Dharasana was arrested and detained at Dungari station by military already posted there.

Batch of volunteers that arrived at Bulsar from Ahmedabad this morning will march on foot to Dharasana to-morrow morning.—A. P.

CABINET MINISTERS ANGRY.

LONDON, May 27.

At a meeting of Labour Party in the House of Commons: Mr. Pethner Brockway pursued argument on the subject of Indian policy which he advanced in the House last night. In the course of the meeting three Cabinet Ministers namely Messrs. Buxton, Bevin and Shaw criticised, Mr. Brockway's speech.—Reuter.

SYDNEY.—Miss Amy Johnson arrived Cloncurry in East Queensland en route to Longreach.—Reuter.

Mr. Benn's Militant Resolve

MORE PLATITUDES ABOUT BRITISH AIMS.

SECRETARY OF STATE HECKLED BY LEFT—WINGERS.

(Continued from page 12.)

could be more difficult for the British industry. What happened?

FISCAL CONVENTION.

The Committee are well aware that the Joint Select Committee which examined Government of India Bill in 1919 laid down this duties, he said that the Government of India, which is not a Government responsible to legislature,—it is irresponsible in that sense—that when Government of India was in agreement with legislature on matter of a taric, then Secretary of State should refrain from exercising these general powers of superintendence and control which have been given him by Government of India Act of 1919. I thought it my duty and I was much criticised by the many honourable members of this House who represent cotton interests of one kind and another, but despite that criticism, I believe it was duty and I discharged that duty to observe both in letter and spirit that convention of liberty for Government of India acting in concord with the Legislature.

CABINET'S OVERTURES.

Something happened which was without precedent in history of relations between this country and India. I was estopped by this convention from interference but the British Cabinet approached the Government of India and the legislature in exactly the same way as they might approach the Government of any Dominion. They put before the Legislature of India and the Government the difficulties which this increase in cotton tariff might inflict. The Government of India and the legislature considered them and replied that willing as they might be to assist us in our difficulties they had their own case to consider and they were unwilling to concede and unable to concede the request made by this Government. The increased cotton tariff was made because it is a fundamental principle in our relations with India that Indian interests must come first and it is impossible to regard India—and I shall refer to this again in moment—as some possession to be exploited in British interests whatever that British interest may be.

INCREASE IN TARIFF.

I know that some critics in the Assembly went further and said this is not tariff autonomy if tariff autonomy involves full responsibility of the Government and the Assembly or the Legislature. That is different point and I express no opinion about it but I do ask Committee to note what occurred namely the increase in tariff, the approach by Government to Government, the consideration of matter by Government of India, their rejection that dotted the I's, and crossed the T's of the convention, the appeal made by the British Government and imposition of the duty in interest or supposed interest of India. I say that there you have the fulfilment of the growth of autonomy which is not the least important element in developing relations between this country and the Indian Empire.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

It is true to say that in the last ten years more progress has been made in industrial legislation in India than in preceding fifty years. I am very far from saying that things are what they ought to be. Anyone who reads of conditions in some of mill areas in India must be inspired by desire that something should be done. But if we desire to do better, do not let us decry what has been done. Do not let us forget that in regard to industrial legislation the reputation of India stands very high at the International Labour Office at Geneva.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

Indian labourers, on account of their valuable qualities, are very much sought after as immigrants in various parts of the world whether in Fiji, Ceylon or East Africa and at one time South Africa or in parts of South America. Their presence is eagerly welcomed and I would like to remind Committee that welfare of these labourers is very much at heart of the Indian Legislature and the Government of India and when these questions come before the House, I would bespeak in advance the sympathy of this House for the Government of India in the fight it has to put up to protect the interests of these citizens who are labouring overseas.

MEDICAL DEGREES.

On subject of Indian Medical Degrees perhaps a word might be adopted. The General Medical Council decided that unless the Commissioner of Medical qualifications and standards was appointed Sir Malcolm Needham had been declined for the post—to appraise, as it were, the standard of medical education given in various Indian Medical Colleges they would be unable to continue to recognise Indian Medical degrees. Owing to circumstances which I need not further describe that appointment was never completed and result was that the General Medical Council felt compelled, to withdraw their recognition of Indian Medical Degrees. This is the most unfortunate thing both for Indians and British, and problems is urgent and is being urgently studied by the Government in the hope that by the creation of some All-India Medical organisation some sort of authority may be created which, manned and staffed in India, may be able to give these guarantees which the General Medical Council considers requisite before it can give recognition to Indian medical degrees. That something may be arranged at earliest possible moment is in interests of both India and this country alike.

INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In a general way, may I say a word about the development of relations between Home Government and the Government of India. The growth of self-government in British Commonwealth has been various in form. Sometimes it has come after clash and conflict, sometimes it has come by a peaceful, almost imperceptible, development, sometimes it has come by statute.

The Joint Select Committee of 1919 said that in their opinion where the Government of India and the Legislature were in agreement in matters touching purely Indian interest, the Secretary of State might consider the propriety of abstaining in fact they recommend that he should abstain from interference. That I consider is a sound indication of the opinion and upon that principle, so far as it is principle, I have attempted to act in few months in which I have been responsible for this office. It means this that Government of India is looking more and more for approval and support to Legislature and Indian public opinion and though it may be embodied in no clauses and no schedules that in itself is a real effective and, I believe, lasting growth in the measure of self-government which India even under present Constitution possesses.

MILITARY FORCES.

The Military forces in India consist of Army, Air Force, and Royal Indian Marine. As regards Army, there has been no material change in the strength since the Army was reorganised after the War. If further particulars of numbers and so on are desired in course of the debate, I shall be very happy to submit them to any member who may care to ask for them. I would remind the Committee again in reference to the Indian Army of a very remarkable tribute paid to the steadfast spirit of troops in the Indian Army by Sir William Birdwood in a telegram which I read to the House some few months ago.

The telegram reads: "Birdwood assures me from his long and intimate experience of Indian Army and after seeing a host of Indian officers during his recent long tours, that he is fully satisfied that Indian Army is thoroughly loyal and he feels sure that the Gahrwali incident will turn out to be an isolated incident."

We have now mechanised two divisional trains, two divisional ammunition columns and field artillery brigade which is served by one of these columns; also cavalry brigade train and ammunition column of another field artillery brigade. Another noteworthy improvement is the replacement of bullock-drawn ambulances by six-wheeled motor vehicles. This is the achievement and I would make some remarks about desirability of making mechanisation suitable to conditions climatic and topographical of country in which mechanised units are to work.

Earl Winterton: Has mechanisation proceeded on lines of standardising as much as possible vehicles used, that is to say, both armoured cars and cars for transport?

Mr. Benn: "If I understand the questioner arigut—I am not a soldier—I should say yes. But in order to be perfectly accurate I will have the answer prepared to question."

As the Committee is aware an arrangement was come to whereby military budget in India was stabilised for four years. It has now been extended to five years at 55 crores, say £41,000,000 and it is hoped that Army Budget will come down under present estimates by two-and-a-half crores to 52-1/2 crores.

As to Air Force there are eight squadrons including two heavy transport aeroplanes which played such notable life-saving part in evacuation of civilians from Kabul in disturbances about sixteen months ago.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

As to Royal Indian Marine I would like to say a word because it is extremely interesting and a promising development of Indian Defence Forces. It has lately been reorganised on combative basis under the control of Admiral Walwyn. What I am particularly interested in and pleased to tell the Committee is this that already there is one officer, an Indian Engineer Sub-Lieutenant and that two have passed for Engineers' Branch and are now under training and three appointments have been offered for competition among Indian boys of Mercantile Marine Trainingship "Dufferin".

The actual material is not on a very large scale. There are three sloops besides one under construction a depot ship and a number of ancillary craft.

NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Following an excellent precedent which had been set at other times, India was represented at the Naval Conference by a separate delegation under the leadership of Sir Atul Chatterjee and committee will be interested to know that in the Naval Treaty, special provision is made regarding one of the units in the Indian Naval Forces namely "Clive" which figures in the list of "special ships" to be exempted.

What is more interesting than that, and what touches the subject of Indianisation, very dear I know to many members of committee and not the least to Commander Kenkorthy, is Admiral Walwyn's estimate of how they are getting on in Royal Indian Marine. would like to read some extracts.

"Officers of Royal Indian Marine are excellent. Their discipline and bearing are excellent and their behaviour on shore exemplary. I consider the present boys under training to be ideal for sea service. I see a great future for the Indian youth who joins this service with his heart in it."

MR. BROCKWAY'S RETORT.

"Here you have force in which a British Admiral in Command finds a ready use for Indian talent and that statement and I would point we might find a common ground in rejoicing.

Mr. Brockway:: But under British control to be used for British purposes.

Mr. Benn: My honourable friend is not giving full facts in making that stotement and I would point out to him that when in pursuance of the Naval Treaty, the question of naval defence of the Commonwealth is to be discussed, India will be represented with other Dominions in discussions that will ensue. At the Imperial Conference, India will be represented by me and by representatives of India.

Lord Winterton: Will the Rt. Honourable Gentleman refer to question of Wana which is very important because it forms the apex of Frontier defence? Can he assure us that occupations is either in existence or that it will be?

Mr. Benn: A battalion has been there since last October.

COMMUNISTS AND SARDA ACT.

The Communist speakers in this district went among Mohammedans and wilfully perverted the purpose of the Sarda Act. That was introduced by distinguished Indian and supported by much of best public opinion in India, and ostensibly, by leaders of Congress themselves, and then, when it is passed, not by a description of the act-far from it—but by wilful misrepresentation of what Act meant, they succeeded in using it as weapon.

Mr. Brockway: Has the right honourable gentleman seen the very strong denial of that report on behalf of the Indian National Congress?

Mr. Benn:—I can only give the Committee information which is supplied to me. I have not seen that denial, but I would be glad if honourable gentleman will bring it to my notice, and we will weigh it.

So far as conditions on other side of Frontier may affect our position we are confident that in Kin Nadir Shah, we have neighbour who will maintain highest traditions of neighbourliness.

"DIRTY WORK."

What is duty of the Government? There is a movement which is intended to bring Government to end. What is the duty of the Government?

Mr. W. J. Brown: What is the duty of a Labour Government?

Mr. Benn: The duty of the Labour Government is to carry on Government. (Cheers).

Mr. Brown: I do not know what the honourable gentleman means. If I might reply, I would say that the last thing a Labour Government ought to do in India is to carry on the "dirty work" of British Imperialism (Honourable Members: "shame").

Mr. Benn: The Honourable Gentleman speaking in a rhetorical way, spoke about "this dirty work" which is being carried on. Is peace being maintained in the interests of some external agency? Is not peace being maintained in interests of India itself? I do look forward to the day when Indian liberties shall be enlarged and when India shall take her place as a fully self-governing Dominion among other Dominions of the Empire. Is it for us to hand over to her a legacy of anarchy and chaos?

Mr. W. J. Brown: You are creating one.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

Mr. Benn: We shall see about that. If extraordinary powers have been taken, they have been taken with greatest reluctance. Let me remind him what did happen. When I entered office, my most passionate ambition was to get rid of those extraordinary powers which existed in Bengal under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. I saw the persons concerned and talked it over with them to see what could be done, and we decided to do without them. On the first April that Act was repealed.

Within nine days a murderous outrage took place at Chittagong, men approaching unsuspected sentinels and killing them, and we were compelled to reimpose for six months powers with which we had so joyfully dispensed. Does any honourable friend say we were wrong? Can he say that we are wrong? I say, in maintaining peace, we are doing so in Indian interests. These exceptional powers are introduced for emergency and will disappear with emergency, but disappearance of emergency is not matter that we can help. We must await the restoration of normal conditions. It does not lie in our hands. It lies in the hands of those responsible for disturbances.

FORCE NO REMEDY.

Having said all that, let nobody in Committee think that we regard force as being a remedy. It cannot be remedy. We are compelled to maintain order. It cannot become remedy; our difficulties only become greater. Moral basis is that peace and quiet are maintained in Indian interests in order that in that atmosphere, constitutional enlargement of liberties of Indians may take place.

We are not dealing merely with ordinary outbreak of lawlessness. If we were dealing merely with lawlessness, task would be very simple one. We are dealing—I do not know whether it is fully realised in this Committee—with an insurgence of national and racial aspirations.

It may be perfectly true to say that all but a small number of Indians disapprove of the campaign; it may perfectly true to say that minorities are looking anxiously to what their position may be under any new Constitution; but it is equally true to say that Indians of all races and classes are looking for progress in satisfaction of their desires. They are looking for disappearance of manifestations of race superiority, and recognition, which is indeed vital to stability of our Commonwealth, that within it there is complete equality of citizenship. It is idle, therefore, to complain if patriotic Indians whilst condemning attempt which is proceeding to organise anarchy in India, have also expressed in most earnest fashion their own desire for great constitutional enfranchisement.

BRITISH AIMS.

Let me recapitulate the aims of British policy in relation to India. First there was the Montagu Declaration. Then there was the Viceroy's statement on 1st November last, in which he declared that in the opinion of His Majesty's Government "it is implicit in Declaration that natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is attainment of Dominion Status."

This House, under its own Act of 1919, laid upon the Statutory Commission the duty of exploring and reporting. Its functions were well described by the Chairman when he said that "present Commission is only authorised to report and make recommendations. It is not an executive or legislating body authorised to pronounce decisions about future Government of India." That task is now concluded, and within a few weeks we shall have in our hands one of the great State documents of our time.

DIFFICULTIES ARE PURELY INDIAN.

The next stage is a Conference to consider the question of constitutional advance in co-operation with those who can speak authoritatively for opinion in British India and Indian States. As the Viceroy has said: "It is as unprofitable to deny right of Parliament to form its free and deliberate judgments on problem as it would be short-sighted of Parliament to underrate importance of trying to reach solution which might carry willing assent of political India." That policy stands. The goal is accepted. It is accepted by all parties in this House. But there are great difficulties on the way to it. Does any one deny that there are great difficulties on the way to goal? These difficulties do not exist exclusively or mainly on this side. They are largely Indian difficulties and it is from Indian opinion that we must seek solution of difficulties. I will make bold to say that if in this Conference substantial agreement is reached, no Government would be likely to ignore its work when it came to present its proposals to Parliament. To launch at this moment a campaign of civil disorder which often involves suffering for innocent non-participants is merely to add to difficulties which were inherently sufficiently stubborn and insurmountable.

Among the obstacles to which I refer none is more insistent, none more difficult than that affecting future position of minorities.

MINORITIES.

It is evident that no settlement can be considered satisfactory which does not carry consent of, and give sense of security to important minority communities who will have to live under new Constitution. How it that problem to be solved? There are some who rely on archaic maxim "Divide and rule". That is not principle upon which our Commonwealth has been built up. Our Commonwealth has been built up by teaching persons of various interests and various races that in bond of union exists liberty to develop in their own way their own capacity. It is of no interest to us that these difficulties should persist. Our interest is to see them solved, and they must be solved amongst Indians themselves. Attempts are being made to arrive at solution, and as I say, it is in highest imperial interest that solution should be found. But it is really useless to employ mere words as if they could find a solution. A solution, a real solution, we do most earnestly desire.

CEASE EXPLOITATION.

There are other difficulties. I refer to one school of thought which presents this view, that India is market to be exploited by or on behalf of British interests. I say that were such belief held by any large body of opinion in this country, days of British connection with India would be numbered. What is principle on which our influence has been extended over such large tract of globe? It is that by voluntary co-operation interest of each is served by the union of all. Any policy which sets before an Indian any ideal save Indian ideal—by which I mean welfare of all those, of whatever race or colour, whose interest is in India,—is foredoomed to failure. How long would this Empire last if this doctrine which some seek to apply to India were attempted to be applied even to smallest fragrant of the self-governing Empire? Who would desire to see the Empire built on principle of exploitation of one race by another? What moral justification could there by for structure of this kind? Does this mean that self-governing India will make lesser contribution to economic prosperity of these Islands? Not at all. That such is not the case is proved by abounding trade and commerce we enjoy with self-governing dominions. Essence of profitable trade relations is good-will. All the strong hands and iron heels cannot compel Indian peasants to buy British goods. Good-will and good understanding are keys to open gates of market place.

USE OF WEAPONS URGED.

Sir Herbert Samuel said that pending the publication of the Simon Commission's report, they must proceed most rapidly with possible agricultural and economic developments. Sir Herbert joined in paying a tribute to the Viceroy and the police and others who had borne the brunt in India and expressed the Liberals' concurrence in supporting indispensable measures to maintain order.

General Knox considered that the police were asked to do too much. He forecasted more trouble unless the military authorities were allowed to use weapons when necessary for the maintenance of order.

KENWORTHY'S ASPERSIONS.

Commander Kenworthy considered Mr. Benn's appreciation of the situation in India quite right, but he asked how many more of these ten yearly outbreaks had to be faced. Mr. Kenworthy opined that the Indianisation of the Army was a vital matter in the treatment of which we would be judged by India in the next few years. The problem must be tackled seriously, for at present there was nobody in India to whom the reins of Government could be handed over. He agreed that there were many capable and efficient Indians in their own spheres, but there was no organised party from which a strong Constitutional Party could be formed, and in the existing circumstances it was the duty of the Labourites to support those responsible for the maintenance of order and the restoration of peace.

NO MOVEMENT AGAINST RAJ.

Sir Samuel Hoare approved of Mr. Benn's statement and he commented that taking full account of the gravity of all incidents, trouble was confined to certain definite centres, mostly urban, which seemed to show that there was no general movement against the British Raj.

Sir Samuel Hoare considered the situation to be more favourable than it was ten years ago because then Moslems were solidly against us and the Depressed classes had little of their present influence. He said that our duty was to take advantage of the favourable conditions and press steadily forward with the programme on which all three parties were agreed.

"TANGIBLE SIGN."

Major Graham Pole expressed the opinion that a great mass of Britishers desired to do justly by India, but Indians were sceptical and demanded some tangible sign. He did not think there was the least chance of a success of the Round Table Conference unless leading men were induced to come. They would not do that unless they felt that they could take back some kind of self-goernment. Indians should be invited to come to Britain to frame their own Constitution, which would provide for greater safeguard than we ever dare put in.

SELF-CONDEMNED.

Mr. Fenner Brockway said that the Conservatives were in complete accord with the Government's policy. Apparently their reason for raising the debate was to point out the danger of Communist propaganda in India. Discontent in India had deeper roots than Moscow. Mr. Brockway most strongly opposed the present policy and said any system of Government which required the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the finest and noblest souls in the world, was itself condemned. Mr. Brockway read the statement on the incidents at Peshawar by the President of the Punjab Congress Committee.

MR. BENN'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Benn pointed out that it was serious to read such a statement in the Parliament and asked if Mr. Brockway thought it true.

Mr. Brockway said that he did not know, but he thought the Parliament and the country should know the Indian account in addition to the British official view. He urged an impartial inquiry and appealed to Mr. Benn to make a settlement by an agreement possible by accepting full self-government, with the Round Table Conference to work out the details of the transition period, and a generous amnesty for political offenders.

Mr. Brockway announced that as there would be other occasions to discuss India, he would not move the reduction of Mr. Benn's salary to-night, but whatever consequences, he and his sympathisers stood by the right of the Indian people to self-government and freedom.

LORD STANLEY'S VIEWS.

Lord Stanley expressed the opinion that there was no excuse for members of the Commons to minimise what had been done by the British for India. He thought that the present unrest was an engineered attempt to prevent the Round Table Conference.

Miss Rathbone considered it mischievous that Mr. Brockway should read a statement without investigating its truth. She urged Mr. Benn to do all possible to lessen maternal mortality in India.

WANTED GESTURE.

Mr. Marley hoped that before the Labour left office, they would show India that she did not look to them in vain. He hoped that Mr. Benn would throw out a gesture to India, not awaiting the Simon Commission's report.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Bury drew attention to the Communist activities and said that Communists were using Mr. Gandhi in order to distract attention from themselves.

"IT PAID THEM."

Mr. W. J. Bell maintained that the British were in India because it paid them to be there. He warned the Government that unless they could carry Mr. Gandhi with them they must face the alternative of organised violence and revolutionary effort. He urged them to accede to Mr. Brockway's appeal before it was too late.

Mr. Beckett defended Mr. Brockway's reading the statement and said that Mr. Benn was no more able to vouch personally for the accuracy of the official statements than Mr. Brockway for the statement he had read. He expressed bitter disappointment with Mr. Benn's speech, for he had hoped to hear fresh excuse for a policy of repression.

INDIAN SANDHURST.

Mr. Benn replied for the purpose of answering immediately some questions raised. He pointed out that a misrepresentation of the Child Marriages Restraint Act had caused difficulties and said that the importance of Government propaganda was not being overlooked.

Referring to the statements of Communist intrigue he said that from what he had seen he had not been able to find anything like a serious organisation interfering in the troubled state of India to-day.

Referring to the Indianisation of Army, Mr. Benn said that the supply of candidates had so improved and prospects were so good that we were well within sight of the saturation of the possibilities of Sandhurst and therefore of the consideration of the question of an Indian Sandhurst.

He concluded:—"We have put forward a policy of which we are not ashamed. We have invited responsible representatives of India to come and confer. What more can we do?

Mr. Brockway said that he had done his utmost to get Indian representatives to the Round Table Conference, but its conditions and the refusal of amnesty had doomed the Conference.

The debate was adjourned sine die.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR ENQUIRY.

Was It A War Against Sarda Act?

FIGURES OF KILLED STILL DOUBTFUL.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 26.

Justices Suleman and Pankridge commenced to-day the enquiry into Peshawar disturbances on the 23rd of April. Kazi Mir Mirahmed appeared on behalf of the Prosecution. Col. Tucker, Judge Advocate General watched the proceedings on behalf of the Military.

Captain Cobb, Assistant Commissioner, told the Committee that he and Mr. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner, were informed that rioting had broken out in the city about ten in the morning on 23rd April. They along with four armed cars and pose of police went to the city.

Reaching Kabuli Gate witness saw a crowd armed with lathis, crowbars and hatchets and shouting "Long live Revolution", but not doing anything. Mr. Metcalfe remonstrated with them to disperse. Witness going inside the police station telephoned to the Brigade Major asking for immediate despatch to the city of an emergency column.

ARMOURED CARS.

Coming out he saw a motor cycle despatch rider lying in front of one of the armoured cars with a crowd hemming into it. Presuming that the despatch rider was being attacked they made an attempt to rescue him with the aid of police who charged the crowd which was too strong for them with rain of brickbats. They were driven inside the police station from where witness again asked the Brigade Major for reinforcements.

NECESSARY TO FIRE.

Cross-examined by Dewan Dinanath, Capt. Cobbe could not say if Pathans had been instigated to participate in the riot as a holy war against the Sarda Act. To Col. Tucker and Mn Justice Sulemen he said it was necessary to open fire, otherwise the mob would have set fire to the police station. Witness did not know the number of casualties nor if any dead had been disposed of by the authorities during the night.

Mn. Fookes, Senior Superintendent of Police, corroborating the statement made by Capt. Cobbe, told the Committee that trouble originated over the arrests of two Congress leaders. Mn. Isemonger, Inspector-General of Police, stated that getting an order from the Chief Commissioner, he reached the spot and found the crowd obstructing firemen in connecting hoses with hydrants and also attempting to cut hoses. With the help of the police he unsuccessfully tried to push back the crowd as the fire engine was in danger of destruction.

30 KILLED.

He got Indian and British soldiers along the street. This further infuriated the crowd which commenced forming barricades which were, however, broken by armoured cars. The fire engine was rescued. Meanwhile reinforcements from the city was pouring in. The crowd now began to attack the military with lathis, brickbats and soda bottles. Several attempts were made to snatch rifles from soldiers. One rifle was still untraced.

Witness stated they felt only firing could save the situation. In his opinion thirty were killed and thirty wounded that day. Witness deputed an Indian Officer to despatch the dead bodies to the mortuary but did not instruct him to bury them.

The Committee at this state rose for the day.—A. P.

SHORT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY LIKELY.

SIMLA, May 26.

The announcement that there will be no session of the Assembly in Simla is premature. The matter is still under consideration of the Governor-General and final decision is likely to be reached by the end of this week. Opinion prevails in certain official quarters that there is every possibility of a short session.—A. P.

RUMANIAN PRINCE KILLED IN AIR CRASH.

BUCHAREST, May 27.

Accompanied by the Princess, Prince Mircea Cantacuzene was piloting an aeroplane when he crashed near the Banessa aerodrome. The Prince was killed and the Princes slightly injured.

The Prince had been dropping leaflets over the capital, setting forth the claims of ex-Crown Prince Carol.—Reuter.

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ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION IN INDIA.

QUESTION OF EDUCATION AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The following is a continuation of a paper submitted by Rustom N. Adarbad, G.D.A., before the International Congress of Accountants held at New York in September 1929. The first and second instalments appeared in our issues of 14th and 26th inst. respectively.

Another question that may have to be considered by the Indian Profession in near future is whether a code of professional ethics should be definitely laid down under the provisions of the proposed Act or under the Rules to be promulgated by the Governor-General in Council, or under the bye-laws that may be framed by the proposed All-India Accountancy Board, or whether such a code should grow by tradition and precedents as the Profession may grow in future. It will not be therefore out of place here if I refer to the practice that is followed in this respect in some other countries where the profession has gained some footing. As many of you may be aware, a skeleton of the code of this nature has been inserted in the Royal Charter granted in 1880 to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England by Her late Majesty the Queen of England and is known among British Charted Accountants as the Fundamental Rules of the Institute. In the Transvaal, under the Public Accountants' Act of 1904 a code of professional ethics is laid down in the provisions of the Act itself. In Japan, under the Act that was passed in the Imperial Diet in 1927 a few rules for the guidance of practitioners are incorporated among its provisions. In the model C. P. A. Bill drafted by the American Institute of Accountants, on the lines of which C. P. A. Bills in different States of America are drawn up, express power is left in the hands of the Board of Accountancy that "the Board may promulgate and may amend from time to time cannons of professional ethics." Professional bodies like the American Society of Certified Public Accountants, Accountants and similar organisations in many countries have promulgated a set of cannons of professional ethics in India, I am personally inclined to think that it would be conducive to the best interests of all if a similar procedure on broad and liberal lines as suits the special requirements of the Indian public and the Indian profession is followed in India when the proposed registration of accountants is effected in near future.

EDUCATION FOR THE PROFESSION.

Coming to the subject of education for the Accountancy Profession in India it must be remembered that each nation has its own ideas regarding education. Education for our profession is a matter of profound interest not only to ourselves but to the community as a whole and after into consideration the fact that our professional duties are ever expanding with the development of our economic life, too much attention cannot be given to this vital question of professional education on which mainly depends the possibility of providing the community with that fine type of professional Accountants and Auditors who would uphold the prestige and dignity of the Profession in times to come. If that were so, then it is incontrovertible that all those who aspire to enter the Profession must be persons with a fair general education and professional training—theoretical as well as practical, and must enter the Profession only through the narrow gates of a searching professional examination of a high standard at the end of their theoretical and practical training.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

In the proposed scheme for the regulation of the Profession in India it is expected that the same standard of general education, namely a University Entrance Examination, as a required under the present conditions, will be maintained. There is a general unanimity of opinion in Indian professional circles on fixing this as the minimum standard of general education. Looking, however, to the comparatively poor economic standard of life of an average Indian, who cannot afford to send his children to read for an University Entrance Examination, and with a view to have a wider field for the selection of the right type of persons for the Profession, I would like that we may have, with advantage, as an alternative to an University Entrance Examination, an Entrance Examination of our own of a fairly high standard conducted by the All-India Accountancy Board, and thus give a fair opportunity to those unfortunate but deserving youngsters who may have the will and talents but not the means to join an honourable profession like that of ours. In this connection we may copy the example of nearly all bodies of Professional Accountants in England and her dominions who have their own Preliminary Examinations in lieu of the University Entrance Examination.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

The whole course of professional training after a candidate has passed the Entrance Examination, or has been exempted therefrom, should be divided into three examinations—the Preliminary, the Intermediate, and the Final. No one should be allowed to become an Articled Clerk unless he has passed the Preliminary Examination which should be a thorough test in the theory of Book-Keeping and Accountancy, Business Organisation, elements of Company Law, and the other allied subjects. It is not proposed that the theoretical training for the Preliminary Examination should involve any profound knowledge of the subjects mentioned above, but it should be sufficient to enable the Articled Clerk to understand from the start the general principles of these subjects so that he may follow intelligently, during the earlier period of his articles, the true significance of the work that he handles in the office of a practitioner with whom he is articled. More than two failures in the Preliminary Examination should not be allowed to a candidate, otherwise after being articled to a practising Accountant he may find out too late for himself that he has no intellectual relish for professional accountancy. The theoretical training thus received prior to Articles will enable the candidate to link up the points he sees in practice with the principles already learnt. In short, the whole purpose of the proposed Preliminary Examination is that, with a basic theoretical knowledge, the practical training will be of greater value to the would-be Articled Clerk. In passing I may here state that in the United States of America, Holland and Denmark, a considerable amount of theorefical knowledge in Book-keeping, Mercantile Law, Business Organisation, etc. is compulsorily required of candidates before their practical training is commenced.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The candidates should be allowed to take his practical training only after he passed through the Preliminary Examination in theory as already mentioned. Under the present conditions in India the practical training of a candidate for the G.D.A. examination is recognised only if he is articled to a practising Accountant with certain qualifications or status. In my opinion, however, it would be desirable and fair if in the proposed scheme for the Registration of Accountants it is provided that any good practical experience in Accountancy gained by a person under a practising Registered Accountant for a minimum number of years to be fixed will be accepted as an alternative in lieu of training under compulsory Articles. In nearly all civilised countries of the world including the United States of America, Canada, Australia, and even in Great Britain, one can become a highly qualified and recognised Professional Accountant without serving under compulsion as an Articled Clerk under a practising Accountant. I therefore fail to understaand why India should continue in future the present archaic system of compulsory articles and heavy premiums. The protagonists of the Indian Accountancy Diploma Board do not seem to have cared to know the system of training of professional Accountants in other civilised countries of the world except that which is followed by only one leading body of Accountants in England. Even in England such a senior and recognised body of professional Accountants as the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors of London does not enforce a compulsory period under Articles on all aspiring Incorporated Accountants. As matter of fact, the drawback of the English Chartered Institute in this particular direction has proved to be a source of immense strength to the Incorporated Society. To any impartial student of the history of the British Accountancy Profession it should be easily apparent that in the nineties of the last century and in the early years of the twentieth century the Incorporated Society mainly justified its existence owing to the conservative nature of the Charter and the Bye-Laws of the British Chartered Institutes which made them rather closed and reserved bodies for the privileged and upper middle classes only. In nearly all countries mentioned before it is recognised beyond doubt that practical experience gained under a practising Accountant with certain qualifications or status is as good as the one gained under the system of compulsory articles which goes hand in hand with the payment of a substantial premium, which only the wealthy and well-to-do classes can afford to pay.

A PLEA FOR REMEMBERING YOUNG TALENTS.

It is all the more necessary in a country like India that in the proposed scheme of Government for the regulation of the Indian Accountancy Profession there should be provided all reasonable opportunities for deserving and talented youngsters to enter the profession without compulsory articles, as is done in almost all the countries of the world, if they have gained good practical experience in professional accountancy and have passed the necessary examinations. Judging from the recommendations of the Society of Professional Accountants (Bombay) to the Government of India, the considered opinion of the Indian Accountancy Profession also lends support to my views in this matter. In our zeal to increase the efficiency of would-be Accountants it should be seen that we do not have a set of unnecessarily stiff, conservative, and ante-deluvian set of rules and bye-laws as would stifle the healthy growth of the Profession from its infancy by keeping out of its folds a good number of deserving men.

Another matter connected with practical training is of some importance to the Indian Profession. In the Goverment Scheme under discussion it is proposed that one of the functions of the All-India Accountancy Board will be to advise Government "by what firms of Accountants, and on what conditions, apprentices should be taken for practical training. Thus, the practical training of Articles Clerks in all cases will be indirectly brought under the supervision of the All-India Accountancy Board. I hope that no invidious distinction will be kept in future under the proposed legislation in this or in any other respect, and that the interests of apprentices shall be the first and the foremost consideration in the promulgation of the requisite rules as ought to have been the case ere long.

TWO EXAMINATIONS.

During his term of practical training, which should extend over a period of three to four years, the candidate would simultaneously continue his theoretical training and should pass two examinations—the Intermediate and the Final, before he is qualified to become a full-fledged Registered Accountant. Both the examinations should be of a practical nature and of a high standard, and between themselves they should include subjects like Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Costing, Taxation, Law, Business, Organisation, Economics, Statistics, Finance, etc. The Final Examination should be taken at the end of the period prescribed for practical training.

(To Be Continued.)

GERMAN MAKE BEST

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"GHANDY" Rs. 20

RABBIT BRAND.

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BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

"G" Ward Congress Committee

The Secretary, "G" Ward Congress Committee, writes:—

"G" Ward District Congress Committee has resolved to carry out boycott programme of Foreign Goods as far as it can and for that purpose it has appointed a committee of five persons, i.e., Mr. G. S. Kanthi, Mr. V. M. Nagvekar, Mr. S. K. Tavde, Mr. R. V. S. Maniam and Mr. T. R. Narvane (Secretary Boycott Committee) to prove that the citizens of this ward support the boycott of foreign goods. This Committee has put forth the following programme to be carried out:—

(1) To collect at least 10,000 signatures of persons who have vowed not to use in future foreign cloth and British goods.

(2) To hold public meeting on 8th June and to arrange a bonfire of at least 10,000 foreign clothes for self-purification.

For bonfire of foreign cloth every one in this Ward is requested to contribute at least one foreign cloth. Daily hawking of Swadeshi goods, meetings at different places and such other programmes will be carried out regularly by the committee. For this purpose and other services volunteers will be enlisted in the Bharat Seva League. These volunteers will have to work in the chawls and streets. The committee requests every citizens of this Ward to enlist himself as a volunteer, Bharat Seva League and to take active part in carrying out the committee's programme.

A Hubli correspondent writes:—"The proprietors of the daily "Tarun-Karnatak" of Hubli, did not close though the All-India Journalists' Conference had suggested to suspend two issues on 20th and 21st instant."

NO HOPE—?

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What the People Say

THE LIBERAL ATTITUDE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. George Slocombe's interview with Mahatma Gandhi in jail has provided our Liberal patriots with an opportunity to have their say. Since the failure of the Patro Conference, their activities to make the Round Table Conference a reality were in suspense till Mr. Slocombe taught them an important truth that no Conference can be real without the presence or approval of Mahatma Gandhi. It is gratifying to see that Liberals have learnt this truth.

The Liberals have always protested that they are not the allies of the Government. If mere words have any meaning, than we should be sure that the various European Associations and even the Country League of Cawnpore are not the allies of the Government. But unfortunately for the Liberals, the country has become very much critical and actions are the only evidence that can be accepted.

When a prominent Liberal of the type of Sir Chimanlal favours us with a pronouncement, we may be sure that while three-fourth part of it is devoted to the condemnation of the Congress movement, only one-fourth is spared for a mild rebuke of the Government's policy.

Sir Phiroz asks: How can the Liberals blame the Government for doing what the law permits? This is a typical Liberal mentality. Let us first assure Sir Phiroz and his associates that we recognise more than anybody else that Law is the foundation of civilisation. But what we want to emphasize, and what our Liberal friends conveniently love to forget, is that just as Law is the foundation of civilisation, the foundation of law itself is the willing consent of the people, either implicit or expressed. Yet the Liberals, who expect such a big thing as a Dominion Status (of course, with necessary safeguards, etc.) by petitioning could not prevent the Viceroy from vetoing the Salt Tax repeal by the Legislative Assembly.

Commenting on Mr. Slocombe's interview, Sir Chimanlal says that not only Mahatmaji but even the Liberals want to be convinced of the sincerity of the British Government. This statement is rather surprising in view of the anxiety the Liberals have in attending the Round Table Conference. If Sir Chimanlal needs to be convinced, the country is entitled to know how he is going to assure himself of the good faith of Government. What sureties is he going to demand before going to London?

This is the critical moment in the history of India. The Liberals have an opportunity to prove that they are not the allies of the Government. Will they rise to the occasion?

The country is not asking them to go to Dharasana to break Salt Laws. This work is not meant for them. We are not asking them to agitate even for the boycott of foreign cloth. We do not want to disturb their peace or comfort. We shall wish them success in their attempt to win Swaraj by sitting in their easy-chairs We ask them to be a little firmer in their attiture against the Government Therefore:

(1) They should transfer their emphasis from the "safeguards.... period" to the words "Dominion Status."

(2) They believe in the politics of petitions. With a view to test the effectiveness of this method and to ascertain that Government means well by India, they should ask for (1) an immediate appointment of a Committee of non-official Indians for the definite object of repealing the Salt Act and to suggest means to make up for the loss of revenue, (ii) Committee to suggest best means to introduce prohibition; (iii) withdrawal of Imperial Preference.

These demands are reasonable and can be easily met, if there is a will to do it. If the Liberals refuse to attend the Round Table Conference unless these demands are satisfied, not only will they be doing service to national cause but will make the solution of the political situation more real and effective by the co-operation of the one man who alone can deliver the goods. Can we hope that patriotism alone will be the deciding influence with the Liberals?
—Yours, etc.,
SUMAN N. TALATI.

"CULVEM GRIEVANCE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, As you take a deep intedest in the welfare of the Indian people, I do not hesitate to ask the favour of your giving me a space in your valuable columns to a matter which relates more to religious than anything else.

"With reference to the letter in your issue of May 19 under the heading "Culvem Grievance" I beg to state that my name has been wrongly mentioned therein His Most Revd. Dr. Lima, the Archbishop of Bombay can alone settle the matter by sending a priest. However I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of your readers, especially the Catholics, that as I do not wish my brethren and sisters of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, in the Dharavi Island, Bombay Suburban District to go astray from their religion, I wrote to the Archbishop of Bombay and to his Private Secretary thrice in the above matter to keep the Culvem parishioners in peace by giving a priest for the Church, but there has been no reply to my letters. One can judge from this how much Roman Catholics are taken care of by their pastors.

"The Culvem people and their children are entirely deprived of their religious duties and education as the Church and the Parish school remains closed. Is not this a just grievance of them —Yours, etc.,
PAUL PEREIRA.
Goral, May 23.

A LAMENT.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An English friend in business in London writes to a friend in India as under:—

"I am afraid from the present outlook that this country and yours are heading for troublous times. It is greatly to be pitied that politically we suffer such a handicap as professional ministers. I am afraid also that the lack of resilience on your side is likely to complicate matters still further. Think kindly of we poor middle class folk who always bear the burden and heat of the day."

But is it too late to bridge over the differences? If middle class Britishers take an active hand in the process reconciliation is still possible between Britain and India.—Yours, etc.,
S. A. M.

THE GRADUATES' PLEDGE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I subscribe willingly to the graduates pledge as published in your issue of Saturday, the 23rd instant in favour of Swadeshi and Mahatmaji's movement.

I am a registered graduate of the Bombay University of more than 10 years standing.

The whole country—literate and illiterate—with some negligible exceptions have the feeling and opinion embodied in the pledge and it is only lack of statesmanship in the Viceroy and the British Cabinet to ignore it.—Yours, etc.,
DHANVANTRAI SAKARLAL THAKORE,
B.A., LL.B. (Pleader).
Sultanpura, Baroda.

"DISCIPLINE OF SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to explain further the paragraph headed "Discipline of Satyagraha Volunteers" in your issue of Monday, the 26th May 1930. The letter quoted is not written by me but by an English friend of mine. We Indians all knew that the Satyagrahis were an army—and a very loyal and devoted one—from the very beginning of the campaign. My point in sending the letter to the Congress Office was to show that even English people —at least those of them who take the trouble to think about such things—are coming round to the same view.—Yours, etc.,
JAL NAOROJI.
Bombay, May 26.

PARSIS TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The overcrowded meeting of the Parsis on Wednesday last at the Theosophical Society Hall, which condemned the policy of the Government, and resolved to boycott foreign goods, was quite a success. Parsi volunteers are now mustering under the National Flag, and it is evident that a second meeting will be more fruitful and should be called in June.

To some friends (who feel happy in recalling only the past glories) I must point out, that Parsi know that they cannot be at ease on the records of their past.

It is now high time that 'whole' of the Parsi community like one individual should boycott every foreign article and support the Indian industries, in answer to the clarion call of the Mother Land.

The Parsi ladies must give up their foreign 'sarees' and take to the charming and attractive 'sarees' of the Indian mills if not 'Khadder.' Is it not time that Parsi ladies came forward in Freedom's cause? I am sure if ladies take a lead, men will not lag behind. The time has come for action and let every Parsi youth be a leader himself, and practise, preach, and advocate, the boycott of British cloth, and all foreign goods. Let us remember that India expects every Parsi to do his duty, and the eyes of the world are turned towards the world's greatest non-violent warfare. May it be said that Parsis took a leading part in the National non-violent war for freedom.

I trust every young man will aspire to be a National Hero like our great leader Vir Nariman within the jail.

Lastly, the great soul of Dadabhoy Naoroji is watching from the Heavens above, and is blessing Gandhiji and his followers and his spirited grand daughter.

May his blessings on Parsis descend!

Vande Matrum!—Yours, etc.,
NARIMAN BOMANSHAH.
Bombay, May 24.

MUSLIMS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

—:o

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" of 22nd instant purports to give a press interview with Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer regarding his statement in reply to a challenge thrown out in a meeting held under the auspices of Anjumane Ittehade Islam to consider the policy of Mahomedans of Poona at this critical political juncture.

It is very wrong of these bodies to commit Mussalmans of this city to any statement of policy without considering to grave danger of placing the Muslim minority in an attitude of open hostility towards their Hindu brethren. Through the medium of your columns we beg to assure our Hindu brethren that such statements do not represent the feelings of the majority of the Muslims of this city and no importance should therefore be attached to them.

Our policy is sympathetic towards the Nationalistic movement.
—Yours, etc.,
POONA MUSLIMS.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL FULL.

—:o:—

The newly opened Congress Hospital in the House of Mr. Mohandas Kilachand Jhaveri in Khetwadi is receiving help in the form of beds and other hospital requirements from the public.

At present there are about 40 beds. The Hospital is under the Superintendance of Dr. D. D. Satheye and three nurses in the morning and three in the evening attend to the patients.

The following wounded persons are being treated at present in the Hospital as indoor patients.

VOLUNTEERS.

Nos. 131 S L Sharma, 432 G G Joshi, 2825 Ismail H Master, 1638 V K Rudra, 428 D S Bakshi, 1177 Bharatlal Parbhu Bhai, 3421 Ghelabhai N, Kansara, 1966 Fulchand Gulabdas, 46 Fatechand Bhaichand, and 3998 Maganlal Dosa.

SPECTATORS.

Khandubhai B., Khubandas Keshaldas, Nana S. Gaikwad, Chotalal Atmaram Gandhi, Chotalal M. Vora, Abdul Haq, N. Iyer, Govindji Babaji Navi, and Krishna Vithal.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH'S ACTIVITIES.

Vigorous Picketing Of Cloth Market.

A crowded meeting of women was held at Vanita Vishram on Sunday under the auspices of the Desh Savika Sangh to congratulate Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mrs. Lakshmipathi who were also sentenced for Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale who presided laid special stress on Mahatmaji's constructive programme and exhorted the women to put forth all their energey in working it out. Mrs. Munshi and Mrs. Jaisri Raeji also spoke. Mr. Chotalal, a wounded Dharasana volunteer, who was the victim of lathi charge gave a harrowing description of the sufferings of the wounded volunteers.

PICKETING OF CLOTH MARKETS.

The Sevikas are now actively picketing the retail shops. They have started picketing at new Centres at Mandvi, Thakurdwar, Wadgadi, Chakla, and Charni Road as well as at Morarji Market, Bhuleshwar and Mangaldas Market.

SEVIKAS' PROCESSION ON WEDNESDAY.

There will be a procession in motor cars exclusively of Sevikas who are requested to be in their uniforms and with their badges. They should be present at the Congress House at 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

U. P. Swarajist Leader Jailed.

NAINI TAL, May 26.

Pandit Govindballav Pant, who was the leader of the Swaraj Party in United Provinces Council, was arrested here yesterday along with some volunteers for breach of the Salt Act. Pandit Govindballav Pant was tried and sentenced to six months simple imprisonment.—A. P.

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	Rs.	a.	p.	
37 lbs. tins.	17	0	0	per tin
9 ,, ,,	5	2	0	,, ,,
4 ,, ,,	2	12	0	,, ,,
2 ,, ,,	1	5	0	,, ,,
1 ,, ,,	0	12	0	,, ,,

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 1 To 5 Points Down.

DULL AND IRREGULAR SESSION.

Bombay, May 27.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market remained dull iwth less turnover of business. Prices fluctuated within a range of 13 points and closed irregular at a decline of 1 to 5 points. In the absence of any important change in the crop conditions, operators are taking little interest and show no inclination to increase business. Trade reports are discouraging and mills are buying only hand to mouth. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 16.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled dull and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 8 points to 15.40c.

U. S. Port receipts were 6,000 bales and no export was reported.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 to 8 points. The market was inactive and owing gloomy outlook of Lancashire trade demand for ready cotton has dwindled down. Spot sales were 2,000 Bales and Middling Spot American prices closed at a decline of 14 points at 8.49 d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Egyptian futures closed at a loss of 4 to 5 points.

WHEN COTTON TRADE WILL IMPROVE?

Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends write under date 7th instant as follow:—

"Under the circumstances it is equally difficult to see that an early improvement in the cotton trade can be expected, especially in view of the present political unrest in India and its nefarious consequences. No doubt the extreme caution which is being exercised everywhere and the continued buying of only bare necessities by spinners, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers must make for a strong position eventually, but so long as this hand to mouth policy is being pursued unquestionably dictated not by choice but by compulsion, there is every probability of prices working still lower."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 16 23 plus .07 lowest 16.10 —.06.

N. Y. October Highest 15.04 (12-11 p.m.) lowest 14.89 (10-16 a.m.).

Hemelryk:—"Very heavy replanting necessary Mississipi."

Reuter:—"Market is dull and featureless with traders adopting a waiting attitude."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 26.

May close at 8s. 0 3/8d. up 1-5/8d.
July close at 8s. 0 3/4d. up 1-1/2d.
Oct. close at 8s. 1 1/4d. up 1-3/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel $1.07-5/8 up 1-7/8.
July per bushel $1.08 up 2-3/8.
Sept. per bushel $1.10-1/4 up 2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

June 19.63 up 31.
July 19.78 up 26.

WHEAT CABLE: (LONDON).

"Crop conditions in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas very poor. Much sowings in Texas and Oklahoma washed out and farmers replanting by cotton. Deficiency of moisture in many sections Canada. Small offerings from Argentine and Australia. Better demand from Continent. Farm Board reported to have sold good portin its holdings. Consider "short" side dangerous though presently advance may be gradual, anticipate Farm Board squeeze during July.

NEW YORK.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	New York, May 26.
July	16.13
October	14.94
December (New Contract)	11.66
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
July	16.18
October	14.94
October (New Contract)	15.68

LINSEED CABLE: (LONDON).

"Statistics infuse bullish ideas but trade particularly in cakes does not encourage hope much higher prices. North-West American weather fairly favourable and Argentine conditions fine. More inclined to sell on all advances."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 26.
July	16.11—.05
October	14.94—.01
December	15.02—.04
January	15.02—.05
Middling Spot	15.20—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 26.
July	15.80—03
October	14.68—
Middling Spot	15.[illegible]—.08

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, May 27.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 3|4.
D D 1|5 25|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27|32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 May|Monsoon.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 277 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 97
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 121 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 15/16 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 27th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 26th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 26th inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 26th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 24th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 5/8 54th inst. 18 1/4 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 9/16 24th inst. 18 3/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 40 3/8 24th inst. 39 1/2 26th inst.
London discounts 3 mos. 2 3/16 p.c. 24th inst. 2 3/16 p.c. 26th inst.
London discount 6 mons. 2 9/16 p.c. 24th inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 27.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 9/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 5 1/2 p.c.
One month 4 1/2 p.c.
Three months 4 1/2 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

Tone of Silver:—General selling. Poor support. Market uncertain.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY SATISTICS.

New York, May 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 26.
Scinde, Fully Good	4.65—.10
Scinde, Fine	4.90—.10
Scinde, Superfine	5.15—.10
Bengal, Good	4.40—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	4.65—.10
Bengal, Fine	4.90—.10
Oomra, Good	4.95—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.25—.10
Oomra, Fine	5.55—.10
Broach, Fully Good	5.95—.10
Broach, Fine	6.20—.10
Superfine	6.45—.10

7GYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 26.
May	12.85—.04
July	12.70—.04
November	12.38—.04
December	12.39—.05
January	12.47—.05
March	12.58—.06
F.G.F. Spot	16.85—.05

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 26.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 2 p.c.
Bank, Bills, 3 months 2-3/16 p.c.
Bank, Bills, 6 months 2-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing
May		8.11—.08
June		8.03—.08
July	7.97	7.99—.07
August		7.99—.07
September		7.85—.07
October	7.78	7.81—.04
November		7.81—.06
December		7.82—.07
January	7.80	7.87—.07
February		7.85—.07
March	7.88	7.88—.07
April		7.90—.08
May		7.92—.08
Middling Spot		8.42—.14

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 26.

Demand Bills [illegible]

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:

Latest Prices:—
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-6-0.
London Tin Corpn. Ord. £1-1-9.
Turner and Newall £3-11-3.
Associated Electrical Industries Ord. £1-6-9.
Attock Oil £1-5-0.
Associated Portland Cement £1-5-3.
Underground Electric Railways £1-3-3.
Electric Supply Corpn. £2-6-6.
Snia Viscosa £0-13-6.
Beira Railways £1-0-9.
County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-7-3.
Marconi International Marine £1-19-4-1/2.
Callendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-12-0.
General Elec. Ord. £2-10-0.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-15-0.
L. & N. E Rly. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. £52-15-0.
International Rlys. of C. America Ord dol. 28.
Malayalam Plantations £1-2-9.
British Burma Petroleum £0-5-6
Sudan Plantations Syndicate £2-15-9.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-17-3.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-8-9.
African Asbestos Trust £0-2-6.
Market dull and uninteresting.
Stock of rubber in the U. K. 101,670 tons.
Increase on week 290 tons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 26.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	12.07-7/8
T T London on Brussels	34.52
T T London on Madrid	39.93
T T London on Milan	92.73
T T London on Berne	25.11
T T London on Paris	123.94
T T London on Prague	163.35

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 26.

Silver market is uncertain.

Spot	18-1/4
Forward	18-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 26.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 26.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot 9-5/8-1/8

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 26.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes. Sellers May/June 38/9
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes. Sellers May/June 38/
Wheat, South Australian Parcels. Sellers May/June 41/3
Wheat Choice White, Karachi. Parcels. Sellers May/June 40/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 26

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.

May/June per cwt	9/
July/Sept. per cwt	9/
Oct/Dec. per cwt	9/9-3/4
C. & F. Bombay. May/June per cwt	9/0-1/4
C. & F. Karachi. May/June per cwt	9/0-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 26.

Smoked Sheet, Standard. Ribbed, 1b Spot 7d. Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 26.

Copper Braziers	£74
Yellow Metal	£58
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	15-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Fine English Ingots	£143-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 26.

Chartered Bank, of I. A. and C.	£17-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£113-1/2
National Bank	£44-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/8
Conversion Loar	£78-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£46
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£53
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£62
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-1/4

LINSEED.

London, May 26.

Linseed, Bombay, (London) ton. Sellers May/June £18-12-6
Linseed, Bombay, (London) ton. Sellers May/June £18-12-6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton. Sellers May/June £17-7-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers May/June £19-10-0

PANCHGANI PARSI SCHOOL

Progress Of A Model Institution

A gala function recently took place at Panchgani when Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sykes attended the annual Sports and Prize distribution of the Panchgani Parsi High School. Mr. N. R. Billimoria, the Principal, had spared no pains to have the occasion celebrated on a grand scale. In response to his invitation, about 500 guests were present including the Hon. Mr. Rafi-ud-din Ahmed, Minister of Education, the Director of Public Instruction and Mrs. Bockett, Khan Bahadur Ardeshar R. Billimoria, Mr. P. S. Kotwal, O.B.E., Mr. Syed Amiruddin, Collector of Satara, Miss Roberts Principal of the Kinnin's High School, Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji, B. Dumri, Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Kanga and several others.

PRESENT TO AVIATOR ENGINEER.

The school grounds were tastefully decorated and the school was "At Home" on the occasion. Particular rejoicing was felt by the presence of Mr. Aspy M. Engineer, an "old boy" of the School, and the intrepid Parsi aviator who had won the Aga Khan Prize by his memorable solo flight from England to India. He had flown over specially from Karachi to attend the function in response to the pressing invitation of the Principal. He was presented by the Principal to their Excellencies both of whom congratulated him most heartily on his daring achievement. A suitably inscribed silver cup, presented by the Principal, staff and students, was given away to Mr. Engineer by Lady Sykes amidst loud cheers.

After the programme of sports was completed, Mr. Billimoria, the Principal made a speech expressing the grateful thanks of all to Sir Frederick Sykes who was the first Governor to visit the institution.

"OLD BOYS" ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Principal then proceeded with the report of the past year during which the number of pupils had increased from 119 to 134, out of whom 109 are boarders. The work of the School has received the appreciation of Educational Department, Government officials and other distinguished visitors. The results at various examinations have been very satisfactory. In the Trinity College of Music Examinations, 7 out of 8 students were successful; while 7 out of 9 passed the Matriculation, three of them obtaining distinction. The Principal mentioned with pride the achievement of Mr. Aspy Engineer, one of the past students. Another old boy of the school Mr. Savak A. Irani is one of the first Indian to build their own aeroplanes. Several other past students have been pursuing their studies in England and Europe, some with great success and distinction.

GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION.

H. E. the Governor thanked Mr. Billimoria for his kind invitation. He congratulated the school on the splendid progress it had made in various directions. He also joined the gathering in congratulating Mr. Aspy Engineer on his magnificent achievement which was a very severe test of pluck, physique, judgment and self-control. The Governor added that he himself knew something about flying, having become a pilot 20 years ago. He hoped that Mr. Engineer's arrival would encourage the school to set up an Aviation Corps. He was glad to hear about the "Old Boys' Association" which was meant to keep alive their team spirit after leaving school, and maintain that elusive but very real and important thing which was known as "tradition".

A vote of thanks to their Excellencies, proposed by Mr. Mancharji Joshi, was carried with cheers and acclamation.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 22nd May 1930.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Notes in circulation 1704492
Reserve Coin and Bullion:
In India.

Silver Coin	1070539
Gold Coin	322762
Silver Bullion	33731
Securities (purchase price)	In India 275018.
Securities (purchase price)	in England 4442.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 26.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Sellers June/Aug. 39/3
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. Paid & Sellers Sept/Dec. 37/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. Nominal May/June £6-10-0
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers May/June £15-0-0
Rapeseed, Taria, ton. Sellers May/June £15-10-0

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES

"We shall never get freedom by asking. We shall get it when England considers it more dangerous to refuse it than to grant it."

"Make many Bardolis all over India, and before many Bardolis are established, they (the British Government) will come for settlement."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

"At the send-off meeting in Bombay about three months ago, just before leaving for her last visit to England, Mrs. Besant met the argument that if the British withdrew from India, India would crumble into an anarchy similar to that of China. She then stated that the anarchy in China was preferable to the order in India, for the chaos in China was the path to liberty, while the apathy in India was the path to death. Her advice to Indians was to resist every wrong, as Bardoli was resisting them. At the reception to her in Bombay (on her return from England) she referred again to China and Bardoli, now as illustrations of what people can achieve, when they are bent upon winning their just and legitimate rights. China has quickly enough emerged through chaos to an assurance of order founded upon popular liberty and progress, and Bardoli is an indication that India may win her freedom quickly enough, as soon as the spirit of Bardoli has become the spirit of India."

NEW INDIA (of 6-9-1928).

SERIOUS SITUATION IN DACCA.

Rioting And Looting Galore.

DACCA, May 26.

Very serious situation prevails in the City. Cases of looting and stabbing are being reported from all over the city. Some of the latter have proved fatal. Those who have been killed include Mukul Chandra Bannerjee, Zemindar of Moorapara, who was stabbed while on his way to Empire Theatre of which he was managing director. He succumbed to his injuries shortly afterwards. His brother who was with him was also stabbed and is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

A number of cottages belonging ing to Mahomedans were burnt yesterday afternoon and a Mahomedan was killed.

SHOPS LOOTED.

Serious rioting took place about the same time in Maulavibazar were a number of shops were looted including country liquor shop. Rioters drank the liquor and attempted to attack private houses. Thereupon firing was opened with the result that rioters dispersed immediately. One Mahomedan is reported to have been killed here.

In Narindra a number of cloth shops belonging to Hindus were looted and set on fire. A number of Hindu houses in Kayatooly, including those of Hindu officials and university teachers, were looted yesterday and bedding and other articles were set on fire.

Armoured cars are patrolling the city and members of the Peace Committee are visiting every quarter.—A. P.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

PREMIER TO ADDRESS.

LONDON, May 26.

Rugby.—Editors and proprietors of newspapers from 13 countries of the Empire are now on their way to London for the 14th Imperial Press Conference organised by the Empire Press Union which begins in London next Sunday. The Conference assembles every five years.

Technical questions affecting communications and other subjects will be discussed and addresses will be given by, among others, the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, and ex-Premiers Messrs Baldwin and Lloyd George. The delegates will be given an opportunity of visiting industrial areas and places of special interest and of meeting leading people in all branches of national activity.—B. O. W.

LONDON, May 27.

During the Indian debate in the House of Commons Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Sir Atul Chatterjee were present in the gallery.—Reuter.

Marseilles, May 26.—The line to which the "Asia" belonged now gives the death roll at 110. The "Asia" is a total loss. The crew have all been saved.—Reuter.

OTTAWA, May 27.

The House of Commons unanimously approved of the London Naval Treaty.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 27.

Captain Kingsford Smith is preparing for a trans-Atlantic flight next month from Curragh, in Ireland, in "Southern Cross" in which he was the first to fly the Pacific from San Francisco to Australia. The Assistant pilot will be Vandyk of the Dutch Airline to East Indies.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Abu Shaikh of Behala has been arrested by the Howrah Police on Sunday in connection with the Howrah Bomb throwing case bringing the total number of arrested in this connection to seven.—Free Press.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

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Ambrine	Iodaseptine
Amthobiase	Kinectine Tablets
Anti-Asthmatic (Heckel)	Legros Outfit
Bacterine	Mycol
Bacteriophage	Neo-Trepol
Baline Diret	Novarsenobenzol
Benzo Bismuth	Nevrosthenine
Bienacrol	Opocrins Gland Products
Boldine A. F. D.	Orargol
Borosodine Lumiere	Peludase
Bromo Valerianate "Elixir"	Pancrepatine
Cryogenine	Papyta
Crecal Syrup	Pharmasols
Cyto-Serum	Persodine
Cryptargol	Pituilobine
Diglobin	Pulmo Calcium
Enterovaccin	Quinine Urethane
Femiyir	Rhcantine
Ferro Manganese Peptonate	Riodine
Feroxal	Sarcoptol
Fontoxyl	Septicemine
Gilyl	Stannoxyl
Genalkaloids	Sulfarsenol
Haemoglobin A. F. D. Elixir	Syrup Pertussis
Hectargyre	Thyratoxine
Hemo-Cyto-Serum	Thoroxyl
Hemoplase	Trinitrine
Heterolysine	Uraseptine
Histogenol	Urogenine
Homovir	Veronidia
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A superior and reliable quality. A perfect brush at a low price. It has been constructed in accordance with the latest ideas of dental hygiene.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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LABOUR GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF DOINGDIRTY WORK OF IMPERIALISM"

—:o:—

Round Table Conference Cannot Put Matters Right, Says Col. Wedgwood

COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S LIBEL ON INDIA.

MR. BENN'S THREAT TO CONGRESS LEADERS

MOULANA ABDUL QADIR'S STATEMENT ABOUT PESHAWAR READ IN PARLIAMENT.

A full-dress debate on India was initiated in the House of Commons by Lord Winterton, who said that there was not much substance behind the "Gandhi-cum-Communist" movement and considered it dangerous to parley with Extremists when they were breaking laws.

Colonel Wedgwood feared that it would be impossible for the Round Table Conference to put matters right.

Mr. Benn, replying, said that the movement was confined only to urban sections and that, with comparatively few exceptions, Mahomedans had held themselves aloof. Mr. Benn assured the die-hards that Self-Government for India would not affect "the economic prosperity of these islands."

General Knox urged greater use of the military, while Commander Kenworthy observed that there was "nobody in India to whou the reins of Government could be handed over."

Mr. Benn protested when Mr. Brockway read out Moulana Abdul Qadir's statement about Peshawar. Mr. Beckett defended Mr. Brockway and said that Mr. Benn was no more able to vouch personally for the accuracy of the official statements than Mr. Brockway for the statement he had read.

Mr. W. J. Brown declared that the last thing a Labour Government ought to do in India was to carry out the "dirty work of British Imperialism." He held Mr. Benn responsible for creating anarchy in India.

Mr. Benn added that he did not regard force as being a remedy as they were dealing with an insurgence of national and racial aspirations. But his remedy was the Round Table Conference intended to solve difficulties "largely Indian difficulties" whose solution must be sought from Indian opinion. He added: "If in this Conference substantial agreement is reached, no Government would be likely to ignore its work when it came to present its proposals to Parliament."

LONDON, May 26.

Debate on India Office Estimates was opened by Earl Winterton who opined that debate would show that House generally supported Government of India in measures that were being taken in difficult time to maintain law and order. Earl Winterton expressed his approval of ruling given by Chairman of Committee to the effect that the Simon Commission must not be discussed. He proceeded to examine the course of what he described as Gandhi-cum Communist movement and expressed his conviction that whatever the terms of Viceroy's announcement of last year or whether he made none whatever, extremists would have proceeded as they had. Earl Winterton maintained that extremists would not come to terms with Moslems and other minorities and except in certain districts they had not real contact with peasants. Therefore even though movement was based on Sinn Fein there was not so much substance behind it. Alluding to suggestions for parley he said there might be no harm in parleying even with extremists in time of tranquility but it would be useless and dangerous when they were breaking laws. He proceeded to refer to external influences which he said had been working in India in the last few years and requested information on steps taken to deal with them. He paid tribute to patience and loyalty of Indian Police and believed that their record of last few weeks had almost exceeded fine record of past years. He urged pensions for dependents of those killed and allowances for injured and hoped that Government would insist on voting adequate payment to police in future.

SUPPORT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Colonel Wedgwood expressed the opinion that real trouble was due to exclusion of Indians from Simon Commission. He said it was difficult to see how Lord Irwin could have acted differently under present circumstances but he feared it would be impossible for Round Table Conference to put matters right. He also feared that the Report of the Simon Commission would not go the length expected by Indian people and everybody in India would consider that he had been let down. Col. Wedgwood urged steps to restore feeling among Indians that justice was still possible and the Commons could still be regarded as a place where Indian grievances could be remedied. He urged Government to treat arrested persons as peaceful passive resisters and suggested their segregation in some place from where escape would not be too difficult? The hope for India lay in treating the country as one problem. They had failed hitherto but he hoped they would still be able to make India a democracy worthy of the Indian people.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne thought that members, whatever their political opinion, must support Government of India and the Viceroy in ensuring maintenance of law and order and urged that if Britain was not prepared to consider idea of entirely Independent India they should say so immediately. We should make it clear that we did not contemplate India as a self-governing country outside the Empire and progress towards self-government must depend on India itself.

POINTS FROM SPEECHES

—:o:—

"There is a school of thought which regards India as a market to be exploited on behalf of British interests. If such a belief were commonly held in this country, the days of British connection would be numbered."

MR. BENN.

"The essence of profitable trade relations is goodwill. All the strong hands and iron heels can not compel Indian peasants to buy British goods."

MR. BENN.

"There is not the least chance of the success of the Round Table Conference, unless leading men are induced to come."

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE.

"Discontent in India has deeper roots than in Moscow."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY.

"Any system of Government which requires the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the finest and noblest souls in the world, is itself condemned."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY.

"The British are in India because it pays them to be there."

MR. W. J. BELL.

MR. BENN REPLIES TO DEBATE.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn replying to the debate said:

"We here read in newspapers a good deal about events in India, and it is the business of newspapers to collect news of events which are likely to interest the public. But despite headlines and all stirring accounts of serious events which have been occurring in India, I would like to remind the Committee that the vast majority of people in India, even in urban areas, and certainly in rural areas, pursue day by day their avocations under benevolence of settled and ordered Government carried on, by the Governmental machine which, though it is true, may have been designed by the British hands, is at the time largely operated by Indian hands, not only as regards positions of high control, but of course almost exclusively, in subordinate branches.

In order to get a true picture of the operation of that machinery of state in India to-day, the Committee will perhaps permit me to deal briefly and statistically with some aspects of the national life.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Let me take first question of trade and finance, a very important index of condition of country. There are few countries in the world that in matter of external trade can give better showing than India. Last year private trade in merchandise showed favourable balance of £58,000,000 and in each of the four preceding years a favourable balance was at least equally good.

As regards public revenues and expenditure, last year's budget closed with a balance on the right side, and although it was found that on the basis of the existing taxation, budget for this year would present deficit, Government of India, with the support of the Assembly and Legislature, presented a budget which will show at any rate balance, and perhaps surplus, and will maintain in the eyes of word the solid financial position in which India has always stood.

The Committee are aware that in last week Government floated a loan of £7,000,000 which was over-subscribed, and here is a very interesting fact that the price of Indian securities on London Market is higher now than it was on the First January last, despite all events which have occurred in the meantime. It is just as well to consider these matters if we want to get a full picture of the situation, and these are very important points, because price at which you can borrow money governs the rate of interest which you have to pay, and the charge which you have to lay upon people in order to pay it. It is something therefore that we can say that position is as satisfactory as that which I have been able to describe.

Although there is a large public debt in India, eighty per cent. is represented by productive assets of Government owned enterprises such as railways—valuable property which is not only constantly being developed, but which makes contribution from year to year to the general revenue.

RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION.

No less important than railways, to which in the course of the past five years, 2,300 miles of new line have been added, and on which more than £100,000,000 of capital have been expended, is the work of irrigation. That work is important because it supports India's main occupation of agriculture and by increasing purchasing power, which is very low indeed, of peasants. It does provide market for the products of India's growing industries. An area of 28,000,000 acres or nearly 13 per cent. of the total cropped area had been brought under Irrigation at a cost of £75,000,000, and when the schemes now under construction, including the Sutlej Scheme in the Punjab, and the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, are completed, the total area under irrigation will be nearly 40,000,000 acres.

INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

During the last 20 years, India's oversea trade has nearly doubled. In the same period a number of jute mills has almost doubled and the production of tea and raw cotton has increased by 50 per cent. The production of coal has increased by more than fifty per cent, and the production of woven cotton is more than double what it was twenty years ago. And here is an interesting point. I know some of my honourable friends may say that while this represents increase in wealth, it does not necessarily represent increase in the well-being of the workers. They may say say that it is not sufficient to speak about the amount of wealth, but I should say something as to how it is distributed. And I will give another figure which bears on this point.

In Agriculture, the number of members of the co-operative credit societies increased in same period from 300,000 to 3,500,000.

Referring to increase in cotton duties, he said thtt the Government of India made proposal that duties upon cotton goods should be increased from eleven percent to fifteen percent. At the present moment, with the state of trade being what it is in Lancashire, and the difficulties of unemployment what they are, no proposal

(Continued on Page 8.)

INDIA CALLING

—:o:—

Premier's Message To His Voters.

"WE WILL NEVER YIELD"

LONDON, May 26.

Addressing his constituents at Seaham, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said: "India is calling for the most careful handling. If you are too weak that will be bad. If you are too fussy in your strength it would be as bad.

"When the Labour Government was in office in 1924, it was our intention to take a step forward in the appointment of a Commission which would have advanced Indian self-government very substantially. Just at that moment a majority decided that something should be done in India which made it absolutely impossible for us to take that step.

NEGATIVE VIOLENCE.

"In 1929 we came in determined to carry out the pledges given again and again by this country to India, that she was going to enjoy Dominion Status. Just at that moment, just when everything was making for fair weather for that adventure, the whole thing was put into melting pot by action which, though nominally non-violent, is of the nature of a sort of negative violence which is more hampering to progress than positive violence might be.

"We are going through unchanged in our conception of what Indian goal is, but we will never yield to forces which are contrary to democratic government and representative responsibility."—Reuter.

CENSORSHIP IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Benn Explains.

LONDON, May 26.

In the House of Commons at question time replying to Mr. Peter Macdonald, Mr. Benn said in view of misapprehension on subject of press censorship, he desired to state the position more fully as a result of consultation with Government of India. Mr. Benn said there was no censorship of airmails nor any other form of censorship than that derived from Indian Telegraphs Act and rules framed thereunder. Mr. Benn added he had now ascertained that except for a time in Peshawar where conditions were exceptional, interference with telegraph messages was confined to those intended to further civil disobedience. He mentioned as of small effect interference by Bombay telegraph office which received from April 23 to May 6 seven hundred and five press messages for England of which only fortyone were subjected to scrutiny and only seven were stopped. Mr. Benn was quite satisfied that the Central and Provincial Governments fully recognised the importance of avoiding delay and steps they had taken to that end showed that if delay had occurred it was exceptional.

Mr. Benn circulated Government of India's appreciation up to May 24. He said he had not received full details of death of Sergeant Murphy. It was understood he was hit by missile from mob. Mr. Benn informed Major Graham Pole he had no later report of Mr. Gandhi's health than that of May 5 when his health was excellent.

NON-VIOLENT PRISONERS.

Col. Wedgwood suggested that prisoners guilty of non-violent political offences should be treated with same consideration as Mr. Gandhi and asked whether revision of sentences of six months and upwards was contemplated. Mr. Benn pointed out that Mr. Gandhi's interment did not afford analogy for treatment of persons convicted under ordinary law. As far as he was aware the answer to second part was in negative.

The Duchess of Atholl raised the question of a suitable provision for the dependants of Indian policemen killed in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Benn had no doubt that the Provincial Governments would consider such cases sympathetically.

Mr. Benn in written reply to Sir Alfred Knox stated that the Government had considered use of teargas to control riots in India but had declined to make use of it. —Reuter.

SIMON REPORT SIGNED.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 27.

The Simon Commission to-day held their last meeting and signed the report after which they were photographed in the Law-court's Quadrangle where they had their offices.

Papers give currency to the report that Sir John Simon is about to resume his practice at the Bar. —Reuter.

TRIVANDRUM SATYAGRAHIS FOR DHARASANA.

—:o:—

Arriving To-day By Madras Express.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

Twelve select men from the Indian National Militia volunteers Travancare who were working in the Satyagraha Camp Payannoor who were selected to go to Dharasana by the Trivandrum Satyagraha Committee, under the leadership of Sjt. Sreedhar ex-Vakil of Travancore to work at Dharasana. All India Satyagraha passed this place to-day. They reach Bombay on the 27th morning by Madras Express.

MEMORIAL TO VOLUNTEER BHAILAL.

NADIAD, May 25.

The Kheda Congress Committee has passed a resolution to commemorate the glorious death of Satyagrahi Shahid Bhailal, a volunteer who died as a result of Police atrocities at Dharasana by raising a fund. It seems more than Rs. 1,000 has already been contributed towards the same.—Free Press.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

NATIONAL FLAG SATYAGRAHA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, May 26.

Ever since the National Flag was banned in Sholapur under Martial Law the thought of breaking that order was dominating a few minds in Poona. But it did not prove to be acceptable to the responsible leaders and hence had to be kept in a suspended condition. Three volunteers Messrs. V V Sathe Girinarayan and Kale, however, left Poona three days ago with National Flags in their hands. On the train they were welcomed at several stations and they also delivered a speech at least at one station. After getting down at Sholapur they marched through the street. At the first chouki they were asked by the soldiers to throw away the flags and then go. The volunteers refused. At once they were arrested, put in a ready motor and taken to jail. What punishments have been passed against them is not known up to now.

The Maharashtra War Council has decided to bewin this form of Satyagraha also. The second batch of three is due to leave on Wednesday morning and farewell is to be given to them to-morrow evening in front of the Shanwar Wada. It is expected that the Martial Law will end soon.

SHOLAPUR DAY.

In accordance with the circular of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, the Sholapur day was observed at several places in Maharashtra and resolutions were adopted condemning the Martial Law regime in Sholapur. From Sholapur and Pandharpur, no news is coming except through persons coming from those places. Letters are also not being received. The three persons that were suddenly arrested by the Police, viz. Messrs. Phansulkar Pleader, Advocate Joshi and Chitali have been sentenced to 18 months', 2 years' and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively at Sholapur. All the prisoners are reported to have been sent to the Bijapur Jail.

From Poona about 40 volunteers were sent yesterday to Dharasana. Some have been deputed to study the Forest Grievances of the ryot of the Nagar district. Some are engaged in the boycott of foreign cloth and a few are to be sent to Sholapur for National Flag Satyagraha.

PICKETING LIQUOR-SHOPS.

The accused in the picketing case against Mr. Pashankar and six others were being tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Much discussion ensued on whether the Magistrate could hear the case at all. After two or three hearings to-day Mr. Pashankar was acquitted and then the others too were released. The non-violence of the volunteers has thus been established.

Serious attempts are also being made to cut down the toddy trees in the Hira Bag area. There are a very large number of trees belonging to the Hira Bag Club.

CENTRAL BANK ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Co-operative Bank was held yesterday in the Assembly Hall of the N. M. Vidyalaya and the election of Directors also was held. Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Mr. Kaka Saheb Godbole, Mr. V. G. Kale, Mr. B. M. Gupte and Mr. Raghunath Shastri Patwardhan were elected by the share-holders Mr. Gokhale was elected Chairman and Mr. Bhagwat Vice-Chairman. This year there was little or no sensation about this election. There was no keen competition and the number of votes polled was comparatively small. In the last two or three election there was observed the keenest of competition. Why the interest has flagged so much cannot be imagined. Mr. D. V. Gokhale is in jail. Professor S. R. Bhagwat is, of course, is a pillar of the Bank. Professor V. G. Kale is an economic expert and his is a very good addition. This Bank is one of the beloved Institutions of Poona, doing great service to the people.

PRESS COMMENTS ON INDIA DEBATE.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 27.

The morning paper comment on the Indian debate is generally uncritical, although the "Morning Post" girds at the Government on the ground of weakness and sentimentalism in handling the situation in India.

The "Daily Telegraphs" political correspondent says that if the debate has not reached a great height, it is probably because there is no real anxiety in Britain over the present troubles.

Similarly the "Daily Chronicle" is disinclined to regard recent disturbances too seriously and stresses that until the Government of India has restored the supremacy of law, constitutional reforms must be delayed.—Reuter.

25 SATYGRAHIS DETAINED.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Representative.)

BULSAR, May 27.

A batch of 25 Satyagrahis who arrived from Surat were arrested at Dongri. They are detained in the cabin room of Dungri station.

ANDHRA LEADER ARRESTED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 26.

Professor Ramjogarao, President of the Andhra District Congress Committee, Madras, was arrested yesterday evening on charge of abetting volunteers to disobey order under Section 144 Criminal Proceduce Code. He was put up for trial before the Presidency Magistrate with eleven others arrested on Friday on Triplicane Beach for disobeying Section 144. The Magistrate framed charges against all except one. Case will be heard to-morrow.

MORE ARRESTS.

Two batches of six Satyagrahis arrested on charge of unlawful assembly on Friday last were sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A Berhampore message says that a third batch of four Satyagrahis has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with raid on Napada Salt Depot in Ganjam District. Police arrested forty volunteers from Satyagraha camp near Depot on May 24.—A. P.

AMRITSAR BOMB EXPLOSION.

—:o:—

Police Can't Trace Culprits.

AMRITSAR, May 26.

Police investigations into the bomb explosion that took place at Bhadrakali Fair on Saturday night have so far been unsuccessful. The number of persons who were injured as a result of the explosion is about thirty, though most of them have sustained only minor injuries. One boy had his arm fractured in the panicky rush. Some pieces of glass have been recovered from the spot but no other trace has been found.—A. P.

Police Officer Killed.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 26.

Mr. Murphy, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was killed in riot on 25th instant in Gujargarhi village near Mardan.—A. P.

FOOTBALL MATCHES POSTPONED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The Calcutta Football League, at an emergency meeting this evening decided to postpone All League fixtures between Indians and Europeans until the week-end when another meeting will be convened to discuss the matter. —A. P.

LORD BYNG BACK TO HARNESS.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Byng has returned from South Africa. He has completely recovered from breakdown and is resuming his duties at the Scotland Yard immediately.—Reuter.

London.—The death has occurred of Lady Militar.—Reuter.

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